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INSTITUTION

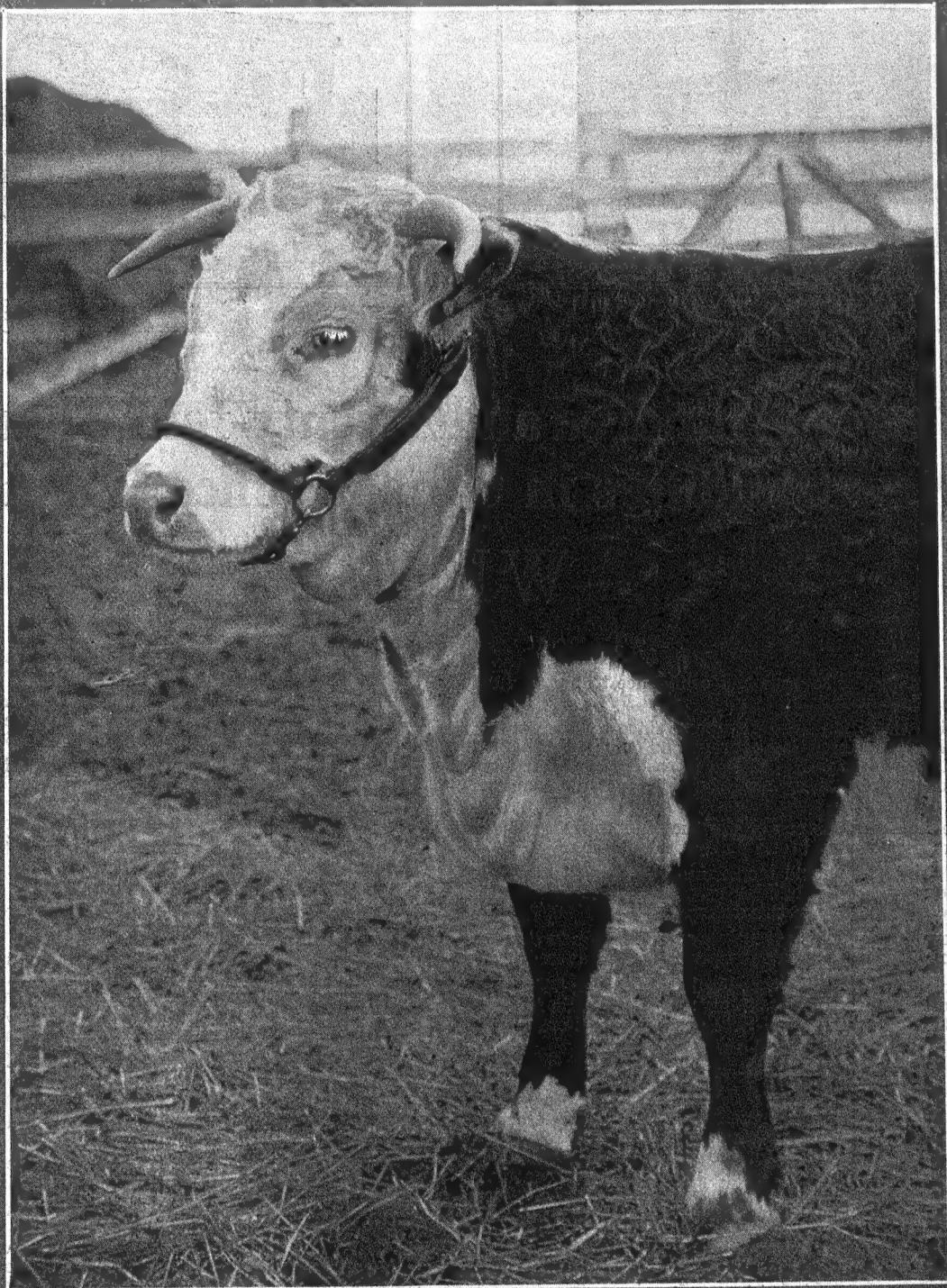
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

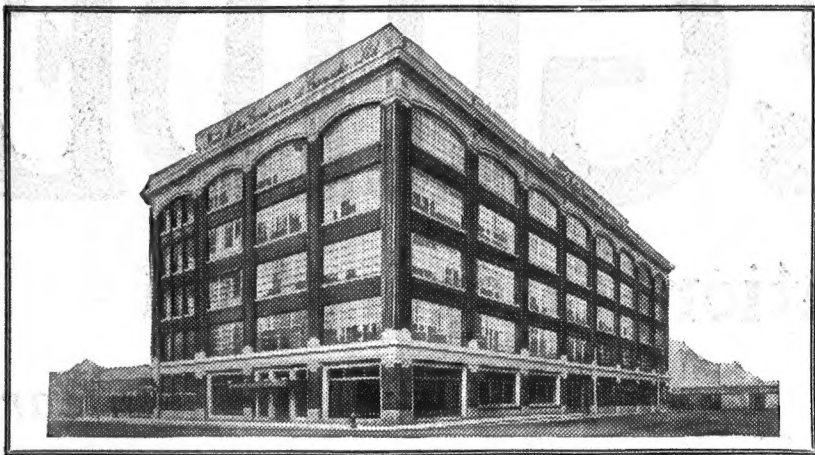
March 8, 1916

He \$150 per Year

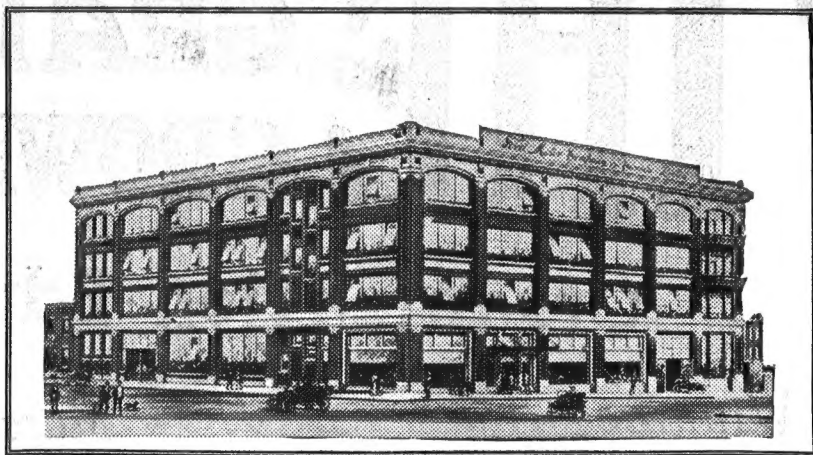


A WHITEFACE

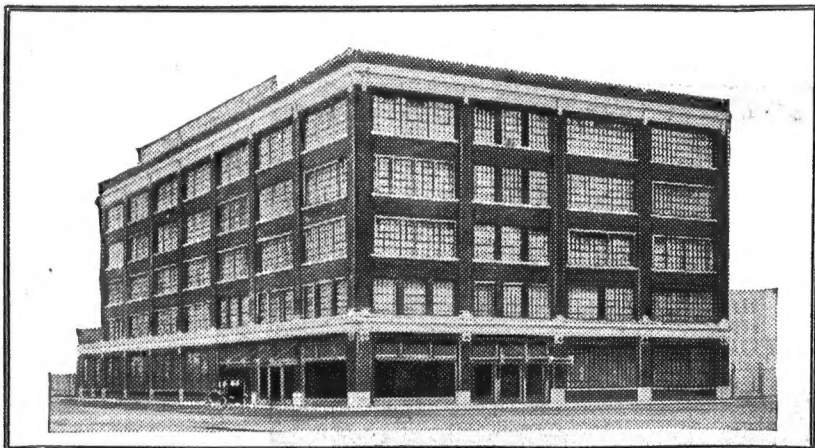
Circulation over 34,000 weekly



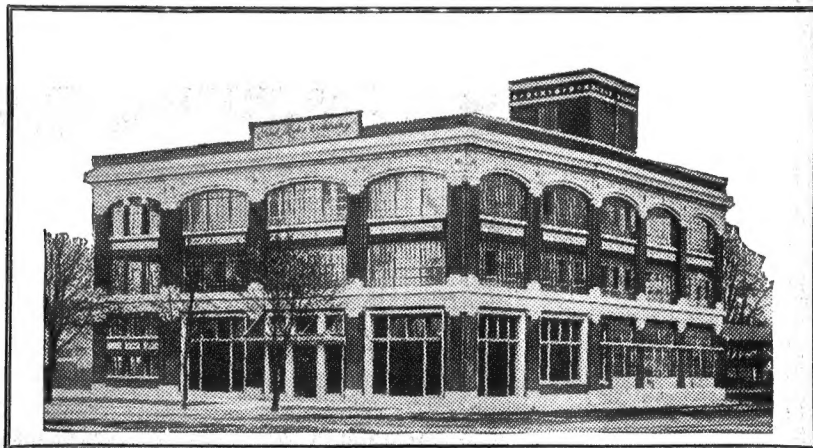
Toronto Branch
Area 133,000 sq. ft. Cost \$328,000



Montreal Branch
Area 124,000 sq. ft. Cost \$333,000



Winnipeg Branch
Area 123,000 sq. ft. Cost \$250,000



London, Ont. Branch
Area 49,872 sq. ft. Cost \$161,000

One Million Seven Hundred and Twenty-four Thousand Dollars for New Buildings in Canada Since War Began WHY?

Is Canada prosperous?

Are we justified in having the courage and confidence to put on full speed ahead in our business activities?

The experience of the Canadian Ford Company since that never-to-be-forgotten Aug. 1, 1914, indicates that courage and confidence should be away above par, that we are fully justified in casting aside anxiety and putting our full energy into an aggressive and progressive business policy.

It was some time before the outbreak of war that the Ford Canadian Company decided on an extremely broad policy of expansion.

If the demand for Ford cars should increase in the way that it had every indication of doing, then new buildings would have to be started at once to enable the company to meet this demand.

When war came the Ford Canadian executives saw no reason to change their plans—their confidence in Canada's prosperity never wavered.

So work was begun on a new building at Ford City costing \$452,000. This is used as an addition to the office building and to the main factory building. It adds 130,000 square feet of floor space to the Ford Plant bringing the total up to more than 9 acres.

Then followed a new machine shop costing \$90,000.

The power plant was also enlarged at a cost of \$110,000.

In four leading Canadian cities, handsome new buildings were erected as branch assembly plants, sales and service stations. Each one is as large as many automobile factories. All are of similar construction, being modern fire-proof buildings of brick and reinforced concrete trimmed with mat glazed terra cotta. The bases are of granite. The interiors are finished and fitted in accordance with the very best modern practice.

One of the branch buildings is located at Montreal, 119-139 Laurier Ave., East. It is a four story building containing 124,000 square feet of floor space and costing \$333,000. Over 100 people are employed here.

The Ford branch at Toronto, 672-682 Dupont St., is a five-story

building containing 132,000 square feet of floor space. The number of employees is about 150.

The third new branch building is at London, Ontario at 680-690 Waterloo Street. It is a three story structure having 49,872 square feet of floor space and was erected at a cost of \$161,000.

The immensely increasing demand for Ford cars in Western Canada made it necessary to build a fourth new branch at Winnipeg. This is a handsome five story building located at the corner of Portage Avenue and Wall Street. A quarter of a million dollars was put into its construction.

The total cost of these new buildings erected by the Ford Canadian Company since war began is \$1,724,000. Additional to this are thousands of dollars spent to equip these buildings.

Why has this been done?

First, to provide Ford owners with greater service facilities. Each of these branches is so completely equipped with parts and machinery as to be able to build a Ford car complete. Also they act as a base for the hundreds of Ford dealers in their part of the country, each of whose place of business is a well equipped Ford service station, in giving more rapid and more efficient service to Ford owners.

The second reason for this great amount of development work is to be found in the attitude of the Ford Canadian executives. If these men had followed the policy of many Canadian manufacturers they, with seeming good judgment, might have held up these plans for such enormously expensive construction work.

But such was not their attitude. They were convinced that progress and prosperity were assured in Canada.

This decision was of vast benefit to Canadian industries, Canadian merchants and Canadian workmen in such a critical time as this. Practically all the material for these buildings was purchased in Canada. Canadian workmen were employed in their construction. And after the construction work was over, the whole community benefited from the enthusiastic, successful, wealth producing and distributing activities of these big establishments.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Ford, Ont.

Ford Runabout - - - \$480
Ford Touring - - - 530
Ford Coupelet - - - 730
Ford Sedan - - - 890
Ford Town Car - - - 780
f. o. b. Ford, Ontario



All cars completely equipped,
including electric headlights.
Equipment does not include
speedometer.

A PINK NOTICE

A pink notice attached to this page shows that your subscription will expire the end of this month. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We cannot supply back copies of The Guide, so we hope you will not delay in sending your renewal. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once. It is always safer to send your money by postal or express money orders. Mail your \$1.50 today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Trott
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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Livestock Display—14 cents per agate line.

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No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.



G.G.G. Seeding Machinery

Made to do the work well and to stand the wear and tear of a strenuous seed time

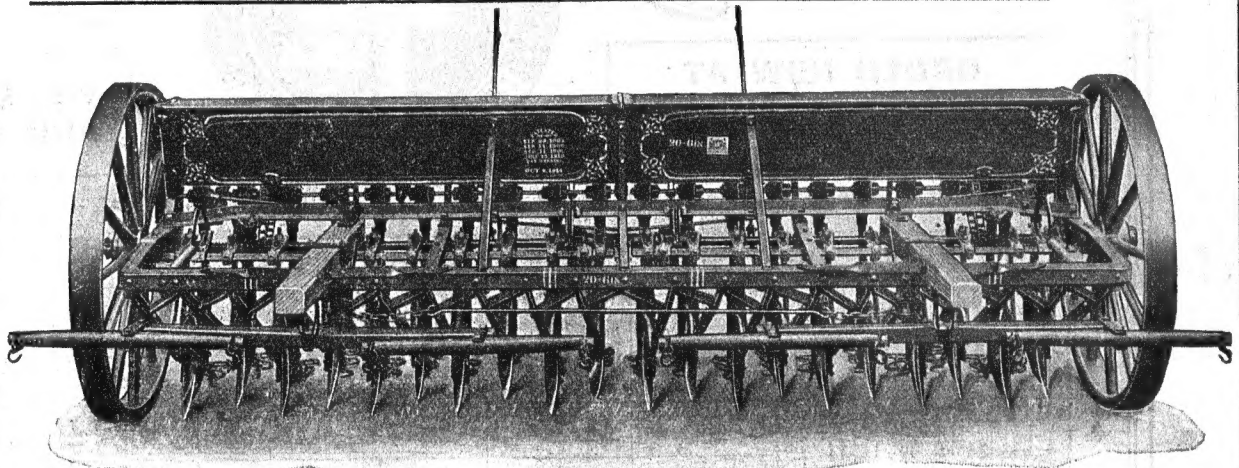
DRILL PRICES

F.O.B. WINNIPEG

	Double Disc	Single Disc	Shoe
No. 16	\$ 99.55	\$ 92.10	\$ 86.70
No. 20	120.75	111.50	104.65
No. 22	129.85	119.55	112.10

Press wheels extra per pair \$3.25.
All drills are fully equipped with poles, eveners and drag chains.

G.G.G. DRILLS have stiff angle frames, reinforced by cross braces and truss rods. Disc gangs are interchangeable with shoe gangs. Disc bearings are compact, giving great clearance, and they are warranted to last as long as the blades. This is the only drill equipped with automatic horse lift. The driver can operate the horse lift levers with knee or foot, leaving his hands free to look after the horses. Foot board runs full length of drill. The drill is perfectly balanced and being carried on 44 inch wheels, light draft is insured.



PLOWS

For your Spring plowing, or for use later in the season, you should get full particulars about **G.G.G. PLOWS** before you buy. They are close jointed and strong, and made to turn the furrow right.
Steel Beam Stubble Plow. 14 inches..... **\$15.00**
16 inches..... **\$17.35**
Foot Lift Sulky Plow, with 3-horse hitch..... **\$44.65**
14 inch cut..... **\$45.70**
Foot Lift Gang, with 4-horse hitch..... **\$65.65**
12 inch bottoms..... **\$67.85**
14 inch bottoms.....
Write also about Engine Gangs and Prairie Breakers

DISCS

Much of the land that you could not find time to plow last Fall can be put into pretty good shape this Spring, with a good set of disc harrows. **G.G.G. DISCS** have adjustable bracket controlling the center rods; hard maple bushings and bearings that are dust proof and oil tight.

14 DISCS, 16 inches diameter, with 4-horse Hitch and Tongue Truck..... **\$38.50**
16 DISCS, 16 inches diameter..... **\$41.00**
Extra Tongue Trucks \$7.50 each.
Write also about Engine DISCS.

HARROWS

No matter what the condition of your land, you must have good drag harrows. Let us fill your needs.

Four-Horse Boss Harrow, 150 teeth, 26 ft. wide..... **\$20.00**

Channel Zig-Zag U Bar Lever Harrow, 3 sections, 15 ft. wide, with Evener, **\$17.30**; 4 Sections, 20 ft. wide, with Evener, **\$24.15**; Single Sections, without Evener, **\$5.00**.

Diamond Spike Tooth Harrow, 4 Sections, with draw bar..... **\$15.00**

6 Sections, with draw bar..... **\$22.50**

Single Sections..... **\$3.75**
Harrow Cart..... **\$10.00**

Write also for Harrow Attachments for your Plow. Gang Plow size, **\$10.00**; 3 Furrow size, **\$11.00**.

CULTIVATORS

Land that has been properly cropped for a few years can be put into ideal condition for seeding by using a Spring Tooth Cultivator. We can furnish the ordinary kind or our Special Forkner Tillage Tools. These latter are the latest improved style of Spring Tooth Cultivators made.

Ordinary Cultivator, complete with 17 teeth..... **\$40.00**

7 inch Duck Foot Points. Per set..... **\$4.00**

No. 34 Forkner Cultivator, equipped with 18 No. 6 teeth, fitted with 4 inch reversible shovels, for 8 inch spacing..... **\$93.90**

Forkner Cultivator, with 32 teeth for 4 inch spacing..... **\$102.25**

10 inch Duck Foot Sweeps, 60 cts. each; 15 inch, 70 cts.; 20 inch, 85 cts.

SEEDS—FOR FIELD OR GARDEN

No matter how you prepare your land, you should have real good seed, if you want biggest returns this season. Write us for any seeds you want for field crops, root crops, clovers or grass seeds, seed corn, or vegetable or flower seeds for your garden.

ANYTHING YOU NEED IN YOUR BUSINESS

In addition to the implements mentioned above, do not forget that this Farmers' Company handles Fanning Mills and Grain Picklers, Packers, Manure Spreaders, Corn and Potato Machinery, Haying Machinery, Wagons, Buggies, Gasoline Engines, Grain Grinders, Feed Cutters, Wood Saws, Pumps, Scales, Incubators (hot air heated), Brooders, Washing Machines, Harness, Coal, Flour, Lumber, Cement, Builders' Supplies, Woven Wire Fencing, Barbed Wire, Fence Posts, Binder Twine and other commodities. Write us for particulars about our Grain Growers' Special Tractor, and our Power Farming Machinery.

GRAIN PURCHASED ON TRACK OR HANDLED ON CONSIGNMENT

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
Branches at REGINA, SASK. CALGARY, ALTA. FORT WILLIAM, ONT.
Winnipeg - Manitoba
Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER British Columbia

Our New Catalog.

If you have not received a copy of our 1916 Catalog, write now for **Catalog G**. For Saskatchewan farmers a special Catalog has been issued jointly by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and this Company. Copies can be secured by writing to the Central Office of The S.G.G.A. at Moose Jaw, or direct to this Company.

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE COUPON

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Man.

I have looked over the list of implements and supplies handled by your Company. Please let me have particulars and prices about

Signed

P.O.

Prov.

Our Ottawa Letter

**Budget Proposals Amended—Government Will Not Enfranchise Women—
Railways To Be Forced to Aid Farmers.**
(By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Feb. 4.—The parliamentary week has been one of considerable importance and interest. Tuesday night, or, more properly speaking, the early hours of Wednesday morning, saw the conclusion of the debate on the budget. On Thursday, Sir Thomas White introduced a number of amendments to his budget proposals, which fully justify some of the criticisms of his original announcements as voiced by business interests, parliament and the press. There was no back-up on the part of the minister, however, in regard to the few tariff changes, including the increased tax on apples, altho particular objection has been taken to the increase. It is not necessary, however, to remind the farmers of Canada that no attention whatever is paid to their complaints at Ottawa.

The amended budget proposals as

contained in new resolutions introduced correct to a certain degree the retroactive feature of the first announcement. Taxes will be collected from January 1, 1915, instead of from the beginning of the war, and will be in force for three years. This will obviate the necessity of making a double collection this year, and will to that extent lessen the immediate burden on the business men of the country.

To Catch Watered Stock

Yielding to the criticism that companies containing a large amount of watered stock would escape taxation, the minister now provides that these companies will be treated as far as possible on the same basis as more legitimate enterprises. In a word the minister proposes that taxes will be paid on the fair value of stock held in these

companies on January 1, 1915, less the liabilities. The amount paid up on the stock will be considered its fair value. In the case of stock issued after January 1, 1915, its fair value at the time of issue will be taken as the basis for taxation.

The minister also takes the power in his amendments to make allowance in taxing the profits of mining companies for the annual exhaustion of the mine. Another change provides that in the case of British companies remission will be made of such taxes as they already pay under the Imperial Finance Act.

Women Refused Franchise

A proposal by Hon. William Pugsley that women voters in Manitoba and other provinces where the franchise is being granted to women, should vote in Dominion elections, did not meet with success. A number of Liberal members, including J. G. Turfitt, George McCraney and Dr. Michael Clarke, supported the proposal, while George Kyte, Edmund Proulx and others opposed it. No opinion was expressed by any Conservative private member, but two members of the government, Sir Robert

Borden and Hon. Robert Rogers, spoke. Sir Robert gave a practical promise that the question of Dominion franchise for women would be considered. He did not think that it would be fair to allow the women of one province to vote in Dominion elections while those of other provinces were denied the privilege. Hon. Robert Rogers was not very clear in his declarations. He accused Dr. Pugsley of insincerity, and said that at the last provincial elections in Saskatchewan some ballot box stuffing had been committed by female voters. George McCraney expressed surprise at this statement and asked for particulars, which Mr. Rogers promised to supply at a later date.

Oliver Attacks Budget

Hon. Frank Oliver led off the budget debate this week with a long speech, in which he paid particular attention to the financial conditions and the increased taxation which has been imposed upon the country in recent years. He estimated that including the general increase in the tariff of last session, the war taxes then imposed, and the new taxes of this session, there has been

Continued on Page 36



THE LOCK THAT LOCKS

ORDER NOW AT THESE ATTRACTIVE PRICES

WE ERECT FENCING AND SUPPLY POSTS

Fences in 20 Rod and 40 Rod Rolls

Safe Lock Fences				PRICE PER ROD, FREIGHT PAID TO												
No. of Wires	Height in Inches	Inches Between Stays	Made of All No. 9 Hard Steel Wire Spacings	Winnipeg Morris or Emerson	Neepawa Brandon Minto or Boissevain	Shoal Lake Virden Riverton or Melita	Yorkton Broadview Kaiser or Stoughton	Balcarres Regina Weyburn Radville	Lanigan Davidson Moose Jaw Assiniboia	Saskatoon Conquest Swift Current	Battleford Wilkie Kindersley Kerrobert	Lloydminster Macklin or Medicine Hat	Edmonton Lacombe Calgary Macleod			
4	33	24	8, 9½, 11, 11	Car lot	.20½	.21	.21½	.21½	.21½	.22	.22½	.22½	.22½	.23½		
				Sm. lot	.21½	.22½	.23	.23½	.23½	.24	.24½	.24½	.25½	.26		
5	40	24	6, 7, 8, 8, 9	Car lot	.25½	.26	.26½	.26½	.26½	.27	.27½	.27½	.28	.28½		
				Sm. lot	.26½	.27½	.28½	.28½	.29½	.30½	.32	.32½	.32½	.34		
7	43	24	5, 6, 7, 8, 8, 9	Car lot	.33½	.34½	.34½	.35	.35½	.36½	.37	.37½	.38½	.39		
				Sm. lot	.36½	.38	.38½	.39½	.39½	.40½	.41	.41½	.42½	.43½		
10	48	16½	3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8, 8	Car lot	.52	.53½	.54	.54½	.55½	.56	.56½	.57½	.58½	.59		
				Sm. lot	.56	.57½	.58½	.59½	.60½	.61½	.62½	.63½	.64½	.65½		
8	32	12	3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½	Car lot	.44½	.45½	.46	.46½	.47	.47½	.48½	.49	.49½	.50½		
				Sm. lot	.47	.48½	.49½	.50½	.51½	.52½	.53	.54	.54½	.56		
7	26	8½	No. 9 Wire top and bottom Bal. of Fence No. 12 Wire 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½	Car lot	.27	.27½	.28	.28½	.28½	.29	.29½	.29½	.29½	.30½		
				Sm. lot	.29½	.30	.30½	.31	.31½	.32	.32½	.33	.33½	.34½		
Drive Gate, 12 ft. x 48 in. high, each				Car lot	4.65	4.70	4.75	4.80	4.80	4.85	4.90	4.95	4.95	5.05		
				Sm. lot	4.80	4.90	4.95	5.00	5.05	5.10	5.15	5.30	5.35	5.50		
Drive Gate, 16 ft. x 48 in. high, each				Car lot	5.40	5.50	5.55	5.60	5.65	5.70	5.75	5.85	5.90	6.05		
				Sm. lot	5.60	5.75	5.80	5.90	6.00	6.10	6.15	6.15	6.35	6.50		
Barb Wire, 4 point Price per spool of 80 rods				Car lot	3.52	3.60	3.64	3.69	3.73	3.77	3.81	3.86	3.90	3.98		
				Sm. lot	3.69	3.80	3.86	3.93	4.01	4.07	4.12	4.19	4.25	4.38		

TERMS: All small orders and orders for stations where there is no agent, must be accompanied by Cash. Carload orders to stations where there is an agent, to be accompanied by \$100.00 Cash and balance subject to Sight Draft attached to Bill of Lading.
CO-OPERATE: Farmers should get together and buy in car lots to save money. We offer a special price on posts to Farmers' Organizations, so join with your local Grain Growers' Association and buy your fence and posts in carloads. It is worth while.

The Price will be the same to all other stations having the same freight rate from Port Arthur as those listed. A correspondingly low price to all other stations.

NOTE

These are only a few of the styles we carry in stock. Drop us a card for complete list with prices freight paid right to your station.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee **SAFE LOCK FENCE** to be made of the Best Hard Steel Wire with the best galvanizing, and the strongest lock of any fence you have ever seen. If not convinced on arrival of goods return them to us and we will refund your money.

All Fences made of full government gauge wire.

Address:

THE SAFE-LOCK FENCE COMPANY
BRANDON, CANADA

600 5th St.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 8, 1916

DESTROY THE LIQUOR CURSE

On March 13, the people of Manitoba will have their opportunity to decide whether or not bar rooms are to continue in Manitoba and whether intoxicating liquor is to be sold freely and publicly to whoever wishes to buy it. Quite a number of well-intentioned people say that they are in favor of total prohibition but they will vote against the Macdonald Act because it does not provide total prohibition. The fact is that no provincial legislature has power under the British North America Act to provide total prohibition. That power rests alone with the Dominion parliament. No province can prohibit the importation of liquor by a private individual nor the manufacture of liquor within the province, but the Macdonald Act, on which the Manitoba people will vote on March 13, is as near to practical prohibition as the provincial power can provide. A man who votes against it because it is not total prohibition does not believe in destroying a part of the evil because all of it is not within his reach. If ever there was an object lesson before the people of Manitoba showing the corrupting and degrading influence of the liquor traffic it is to be seen today in the charges that are being investigated in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The liquor interests in Saskatchewan openly claim that they bribed a number of the members of the legislature to vote against the "Banish the Bar" bill, and a Royal Commission is to be appointed to sift the matter to the bottom. In Alberta similar charges have been made by the opposition and an investigation is demanded. We sincerely hope that the investigations in these two provinces will be thorough and complete and that both the liquor men who bribed and the members of the legislature who accepted the bribes will be punished to the full extent of the law. Those who have lived in Manitoba for some years know that the liquor interests of the province have been one of the most degrading influences in our political life. It is an absolute impossibility in this country to have clean politics until the liquor traffic is abolished. Every man who believes in clean politics and democracy must vote in favor of the Temperance Act on March 13. The organized farmers have declared year after year in favor of Prohibition. Now is the time for them to put their declaration into effect. Many of our readers will undoubtedly say to themselves "Prohibition will carry all right, I'll not bother to vote." This is a most dangerous doctrine. Every farmer who has the privilege of casting a ballot should get out to the poll on March 13 and cast a vote for the abolition of the liquor traffic. It is no time to take things for granted. For the welfare of our homes, for the protection of our women and children, and for the up-building of a clean public life, we should strike a blow against the liquor traffic at the ballot box on March 13.

TO SAVE THE WHEAT

Last week at Ottawa an amendment to the Railway Act was passed to provide relief for those farmers in congested districts who have a large amount of grain in danger of ruination with the opening of spring. Under this new amendment the Railway Commission is given power over the railway companies by which the various railways can be forced to co-operate in the moving of the crop from those districts where the grain is in danger. This permits for instance, that the Canadian Northern Railway shall draw the grain out from the Goose Lake district to the government elevator at Saskatoon where it will be treated, and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will take the grain from the government elevator to the head of the lakes. This amendment to the Rail-

way Act was proposed by the chairman of the Railway Commission, Sir Henry Drayton, and should save millions of bushels of wheat from ruin. There is an enormous quantity of wheat yet in the country and a large portion of it is in the open air without protection. The amendment was rushed thru parliament by the mutual consent of both parties and will take effect immediately. It is not very often that the Railway Commission produces ideas of great value to the Western farmers, and for that reason this new move if satisfactory in operation will improve the reputation of that body. It is provided in the act that this co-operation on the part of the railways is not to cost the farmers anything extra for moving their grain. The railways are apparently strongly opposed to the proposal, but the grain situation is serious and heroic remedies are required.

ACTUAL GRAIN CONDITIONS

The question of handling the grain yet remaining in Western Canada is a serious one. Last year's bumper crop, estimated in round figures at 340 million bushels, introduced a situation that all previous crop handling arrangements were unable to cope with. Transportation and storage facilities were taxed to the utmost, but a considerable portion of the grain still remains on the farms. Thru lack of bins and granaries thousands of bushels of grain were threshed into big piles and because the elevators were full up and sufficient cars were not available it was just left on the ground exposed to the weather. In other places thousands of acres yet remain in the stook waiting to be threshed during the coming spring. What is the best way to handle grain left in the stooks? We want our readers to assist us to answer this question. In order to cover the situation as thoroughly as possible we have arranged the following competition:—

1—The Present Grain Situation. Letters on this subject should state what percentage of grain is still left to thresh in stooks or stacks; how much is in piles in the field, open bins, loose at loading platforms or in any other position, and give a general outline of the grain situation in your district. All good photographs on this subject will be paid for.

2—Threshing Grain in the Spring. How can the stooks best be handled to save losses of grain and grade? What is it best to do with piles of grain in the field? Is grain threshed in the spring or taken from the piles in the field suitable for use as seed? Any other general suggestions about the actual operation and moving of the threshing outfit.

3—Abuses of the Car Order Book. What has been your experience in getting cars? Would you recommend the doing away with proxies? This letter should describe fully the condition of the car order book, the supply of cars, troubles of any kind with the railway agent, elevator operator, train crew or other difficulties surrounding the shipment of grain.

For the best letter received on either of these subjects we will give 30 pounds of Seager Wheeler's prize winning Marquis wheat, and for the second best letter the prize will be 20 pounds of the same seed wheat. Just write plainly on one side of the paper and commence each subject on a fresh sheet of paper. We want to get as much first hand information on this matter as possible, and so that we may be able to publish for our readers' information all the valuable suggestions received, all the facts stated must be accurate and the letters should contain as much personal experience as possible. Any valuable information not specifically mentioned in the above subjects will be welcomed. All letters must reach this office by March 22.

In response to the request of Dr. Magill, chairman of the grain commission, the question of allowing names to be placed on the car order book by proxy was discussed at the

Saskatoon convention and after full consideration the delegates declared in favor of the abolition of the proxy system, except in cases of physical disability or absence from home.

HUDSON BAY RAILWAY

A section of the press and public of Eastern Canada is making a great effort at the present time to kill the Hudson Bay Railway and to deprive Western Canada of the port which it so badly needs as an outlet for the increasing grain crop and an entrance for the products which must be imported in exchange. It is necessary therefore that the West should make it known with no uncertain voice that it will not for a moment tolerate the interference of the East with a project which will undoubtedly be of great benefit to Canada in general and to the Prairie Provinces in particular. In the campaign against the Hudson Bay route attempts are again being made to create the impression that the Bay and Straits are navigable for only a very short period each year and that even then navigation is so dangerous as to make insurance, and consequently freight rates, prohibitive. With this object in view reports which in reality have no bearing on the question, but which deal with conditions at certain points at certain times, are being quoted and made to appear as if they were characteristic of the route for the whole season. The government of course was satisfied by its engineers and observers of the practical navigability of the route before it began the construction of the road and harbor, but better evidence to the man in the street than that contained in these reports is the fact that the government steamers which are constantly running in and out with supplies for the construction of the harbor make a practice of remaining at Port Nelson till November 1 before making their last trip out for the season. There is no harbor at present in which vessels can remain over winter at Port Nelson, and a prudent captain will take no chances of being caught and losing his ship. In spite of the difficulties which have to be contended with, however, ships remain till November 1 and none have so far been caught by the ice. It has not yet been determined how much later navigation could be continued, but with the installation of wireless and other aids to navigation and with the inducement to ship owners of full cargoes of wheat, there is no doubt that the season could be considerably extended. Neither Hudson Bay nor Hudson Strait ever freezes over, the body of water being too large, and the chief difficulty is the ice which comes down from the north in the spring and early summer, July 15 being generally regarded as the date on which the season of navigation in Hudson Strait begins.

As to the Hudson Bay Railway, the road is rapidly nearing completion. From the Pas to Port Nelson is 424 miles and steel is laid on 244 miles of the route. At the end of steel the mighty Nelson River is being spanned by a cantilever bridge which the contractor expects will be ready for trains to cross on April 1, 1916. Another 90 miles which is graded ready for steel takes the road to the second crossing of the Nelson at Kettle Rapids where another cantilever bridge will have to be built. The grade continues to within 45 miles of the Bay and this portion has been cleared and provisioned ready for the graders, the contractors, McMillan Bros., stating that they will hire 800 men as soon as spring opens up and finish the job in two months.

The Dominion Government, in spite of pressure brought to bear by Eastern interests,

which would insist that all Western traffic must pass thru Eastern cities no matter what the cost to the West, is going on with the job in accordance with its pledges. In the estimates now before Parliament \$3,000,000 is provided for the work, which is quite sufficient for this year. The East may as well understand that the West believes in the Hudson Bay route and will brook no interference with the scheme.

U.S. FARMERS OPPOSE FREE WHEAT

At a meeting of the delegates of the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association at Minneapolis two weeks ago the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas this convention is composed of grain growers of the State of Minnesota, and we believe in protecting our industries and interests;

"Be it resolved that we go on record as favoring the repeal of the reciprocal provision in the Underwood Tariff Bill, which will permit importation of Canadian wheat free in competition with our grain, which is produced on more expensive lands and upon which we must pay correspondingly high rates of interest to maintain."

It is evident that the grain growers of the Western States fully appreciate that they are getting higher prices on the Minneapolis market than the Canadian grain growers are getting on the Winnipeg market. In this matter the opinion of the grain growers of Western Canada and the grain growers of the Western States are entirely in accord, but in the opinion of a number of politicians at Ottawa the farmers of Western Canada and the Western States do not know what they are talking about. It now seems probable that the free wheat offer may be withdrawn by the United States congress and the Canadian farmers will lose the opportunity of the benefit of the American market. If this happens the Western farmers have only to thank those gentlemen who play party politics in Canada for the benefit of the monied interests.

FREE TRADE LEAGUE

Those farmers in Western Canada who have been heavily taxed by the Protective Tariff for many years past, will welcome the tidings that a Free Trade League has been organized to carry on effective propaganda work for the abolition of the Protective Tariff. Last week in The Guide was published a report of the contributions to the League which is wide in its scope and is intended eventually to cover all Canada. The Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention, at Brandon, last month endorsed by resolution the idea of carrying on active propaganda work and the organization of a Free Trade League will afford excellent opportunity for this effort. The Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta at Calgary three weeks ago endorsed the organization of a Free Trade League, and the organized farmers of that province will undoubtedly be glad to assist in its work. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has more than once declared for Free Trade and its convention was held in Saskatoon last month at which the delegates received the report of the Free Trade League with the greatest enthusiasm. It must be remembered that the work of the Free Trade League will depend upon the voluntary support both in labor and in money which it will receive from the farmers and the consumers in this country. It should be the aim to start out immediately for a campaign fund of not less than \$10,000. With this amount of money it will be possible to open a permanent office in charge of a paid secretary, to publish free trade literature of all kinds and also to place organizers in the field in all three provinces. For several years past there has been a growing feeling among the farmers of the West that some definite political action was necessary in order to have their views clearly and firmly expressed in Parliament. The danger of such a proposition has been pointed out clearly in The Guide. In the past every farmers' organization that has taken political action, almost

without exception, has been destroyed as a result. The organization of the Free Trade League, however, will form a safe outlet for the activities of those who want more definite action. If the Free Trade League develops a big membership and strong financial support it will be quite within the possibilities of the League to take political action if it is deemed necessary in future, and such action could not in any way endanger the great farmers' organization that has been built up in this country. Another advantage of the Free Trade League is that it will unite free traders in the cities and towns with those in the country, and enable them to present a united front against the forces of protection. All those who would like to see the Free Trade campaign carried on vigorously should become members of the Free Trade League and contribute as freely as possible to the \$10,000 campaign fund that the League is endeavoring to raise.

Alex. Morrison, M.P. for Macdonald, Man., broke his long silence in the House of Commons by participating in the free wheat debate. He advocated that there should be an investigation to see whether it was true that The Grain Growers' Grain Company was paying Canadian farmers less for their grain than the American farmers received and were obtaining more for it in Liverpool than was paid for American grain. If Mr. Morrison cannot produce anything better than this after several years silence it does not speak very highly of him as a representative of the Western farmers. If he had any knowledge of the grain trade he would know that The Grain Growers' Grain Company meets keener competition than any other grain company in Canada and with the volume of the grain handled by the Grain Company market manipulation is not possible. Mr. Morrison is a better representative of the "Toronto viewpoint" than he is of the Manitoba grain growers.



DISPELLING THE GREAT ILLUSION

Banks that Serve the Farmer

A banking law secured by the Farmers' Alliance of Kansas that has revolutionized farm economics in the State

By Ex-Governor J. W. Leedy

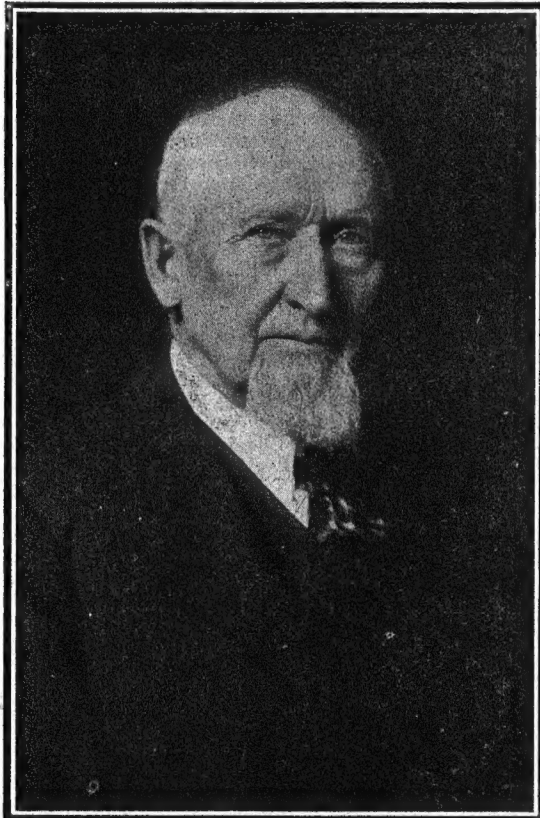
The Kansas Banking Law was forced on to the statute books of the State by the Farmers' Alliance of Kansas—a body of men that “looked and talked and acted.” Kansas has 105 counties. The Lower House of the Kansas Legislature consists of 125 members, and the Senate of 40 members. The Banking Law has been on the statute books of the State during the past twenty years, and during that time more than a thousand men have helped to mould the law into its present form. There are today no less than 943 bankers in the State of Kansas doing business under this law. The experience of these bankers has also been added to the wisdom of the legislators, so that it cannot be said today that the law is an experiment. It is a tried and proven practical piece of legislation, and has given such satisfaction to the people of the State of Kansas that no element—farmer, merchant or anyone else wants to repeal or change the law in any material way. The census of 1890 showed the State of Kansas to be the poorest State of the Union, the per capita wealth averaging only \$923. Today Kansas is the richest State in the Union. I do not know that this banking law is entitled to all the credit, by any means. There are three things which have contributed in a large way to the success of this law. One was a change made in the methods of agriculture, mainly the introduction of alfalfa and Kaffir corn as crops of the State. The thing which helped still more towards prosperity was the prohibition law. (Applause). But the thing which did most was this banking law. In 1890 the newspapers thruout the United States referred to the State of Kansas, as “bleeding Kansas—the land of cyclones, blizzards, floods, hot winds, droughts, grasshoppers, chinch bugs, crooked politicians and bankrupt farmers. (Laughter). Gentlemen, it was a true description in every detail. (Renewed laughter). Foreign capital had entirely ceased to go into the State. You could not borrow any money inside the State or out of it, and thousands of our farmers had begun to load up their stuff and get out. Kansas, like Western Canada, was homesteaded, and many men, who, in the better times prior to that, had succeeded in mortgaging their farms, walked off and let the mortgagees take the farms. Not only thousands, but tens of thousands of farmers, got out of the State, including many who had no mortgage on their land at all. At this time the farmers elected the lower house of the Legislature, and demanded that some law should be passed which would provide them with enough credit to enable them to stay in the country. Opposition was forthcoming, and bitter opposition it was, but the farmers' representatives stood the racket, and said they would not pass any appropriation bills unless they got the banking law. When the parties who were interested against the law found that it had to be allowed they sought to make the law obnoxious and inoperative in every way they could, so that, in the beginning, the law was a pretty crude affair. The farmers' party struggled along until 1897 when they captured both houses of the Legislature and the Executive, which placed them in the position to make the kind of law they wanted and the law that six years of experience had taught them was needed. The old law was repealed, a few sections of it that were good being embodied in the new law, which with two amendments to which I shall refer later, is the law now.

New Principles in Finance

The benefits which I shall quote have accrued since the passage of the law in 1897. The law was based upon some new principles in finance. In the first place we took the position that any bank which received public deposits, whether an incorporated concern or a private institution, was a quasi-public institution and should be supervised and regulated by the State. Every bank in the State of Kansas has to submit a sworn statement every six months, and as much oftener as it is required, to the Banking Department. These statements are given under oath and the banker has to give all the details and facts concerning his business. A deputy from the Bank Commissioner's office is liable to turn up any day with authority to see the bank's entire accounts, and if the banker has made a misstatement which amounts to a misdemeanor or a felony, it is mandatory upon the Bank Commissioner to go and file information with the county attorney. The banker is then prose-

In this address delivered to the eighth annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta held in Calgary recently, Hon. J. W. Leedy, ex-Governor of the State of Kansas, who is now an Alberta farmer residing at Whitecourt, in the new country northwest of Edmonton, describes the operation of the Kansas Banking Law. This law, says Hon. Mr. Leedy, was forced onto the statute books of the State by the Farmers' Alliance of Kansas, after years of struggle with interested parties in the State. By the establishment of small local banks, he tells how the State lost its reputation for bankrupt farmers and became the richest State in the Union. Mr. Leedy came to Canada on account of failing health eight years ago, taking up a homestead at Whitecourt, Alberta, which he proved up some years ago.

cuted, and if convicted is sent to the penitentiary with any other felon. While we had at first to send some we have had to send very few latterly. When I came into office as governor there were four bankers in the penitentiary beseeching me for pardon.



J. W. LEEDY
Ex-Governor of Kansas

The last to be convicted was Mr. Flack, of Aveline, six years ago. Altho, since then, several banks have had to suspend, this was the only banker doing anything which would justify a conviction. Mr. Flack has been in the Kansas Penitentiary four years. A short time ago he applied to the Board of Pardons to have a hearing. This was what the Board said to him:—

“We had to make these bonds so that people would have confidence in them and put money in them. John H. Flack must serve thirteen years of his prison term before he is liable to parole.”

Flack was sentenced for seventeen years. That was the ruling made by the Kansas Board of Pardons last week. Don't you think every banker in Kansas knows when Flack was convicted and when his time is out? He is a standing warning to the rest of them.

Liberty in Making Loans

This law was based upon another new principle in banking—the idea that a bank must render efficient service to the community in which it is located, as well as dividends to the stockholders. (Applause). We had to find a way to ensure that this would be done and we did. It is hard to express to a Canadian audience certain ideas about banking, the system is so different in this country. Here everybody has the idea that the larger a bank is the better it is, and that the bank which has from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000 capital is the best

one to patronize. In Kansas we took a different view. Our view was that the smaller a bank was, the more efficient service it would give. We allowed our banks to be incorporated for the small sum of \$10,000, and in the beginning 943 banks were incorporated at sums mostly less than \$15,000. There is a provision in our law that when the deposits of these banks, for six consecutive months, exceed ten times the capital of the bank, then the capital must be increased. Many of these banks which started in little cross-road towns with \$10,000 capital have since been forced by overplus of deposits to increase their capital. There are still, however, some 200 to 300 of them on the \$10,000 basis, as new banks are all the time being started. Another difference between our banks and the banks of Canada is the way in which they loan money. It is entirely different in Canada. In Canada the banks can loan money to farmers upon threshed grain raised upon their own farms. We thought differently about that. We wanted the bank directors to be given the largest liberty in making loans, and provision was made so that the banker might loan money on real estate, chattels or personal security, which included every kind of tangible asset, the loan to bear a rate of interest not to exceed the rate allowed by law. The question has been raised at this convention about cheap money. We were looking for any kind of money that we could lay our hands on. (Laughter.) At that time the legal rate of interest was 12 per cent.; the legislature has since reduced it to ten, and I have a letter from the Bank Commissioner telling me that today the bulk of loans made are at the rate of seven or eight per cent., but strictly first-class loans are made at as low as six per cent. Another provision is that the majority of the bank directors shall be residents of the county or adjoining counties to that in which the bank is located. We put the banker on to his job and he stays there.

The Security of Character

I will tell you how the law worked out in my own county, which is typical of what took place elsewhere thruout the state. At the time this law was passed there were two national banks in my county, located at the county seat, also one private bank. This county is twenty-four by thirty miles in extent, and in addition to the three large banks there were nine little banks, or twelve in all. It is easy to see, therefore, that no man would be very far from a bank. That is what we wanted, because one of the first principles of a bank—and it is a vital one—is that the banker should know his man. Every man's character in the banking business is either an asset or a liability. We wanted our banker to know every man who would come within the circle of the bank's influence, to the end that he might give credit to every citizen who was worthy of it. The opinion seems to be in this country that a bank should not loan money, except on some solid security, such as wheat, which has a cash value in the market every morning. I have pretty eminent authority for saying that this is not the whole duty of a bank. I think it will be conceded that the late Pierpont Morgan was something of a banker. A short time before he died he gave information before a congressional commission of the United States that he did not always loan money on security, but that he often loaned it on character. If he knew that a man was honest and capable then he would loan him a million dollars without any security. So in Kansas we tried to make every man's character an asset and we could only do that by making the banks small and local, so that the banker would know personally the man who came to him for a loan.

The Moral Effect

I give the prohibition law of Kansas a very great deal of credit for making it better off and improving the morals within the state, but I want to say that the banking law had as much to do with the morals of the state of Kansas as the prohibition law. Very much to my astonishment and surprise it was that I observed this result, for I had made hundreds of speeches in Kansas on the banking law before we got it passed, and it never occurred to me that it would have this result. Nor did I ever hear another man who argued that this law would have a moral effect on the community. I will tell what happened in my town, and it hap-

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Helping Solve Farm Problems

The Place of the Agricultural College in the Solution of the Field Problems on the Farm

By T. J. Harrison, Professor of Field Husbandry, Manitoba Agricultural College

Success in every walk of life depends upon the ability of the man to solve the many problems that he finds confronting him in his endeavor to make his life work more beneficial to himself and all mankind. The farmer is no exception to this rule, but is different to the men in other vocations in that he has a greater number of problems to contend with. They may be divided into three classes: Social, economic, and production.

Sometimes we hear the farmers as a class criticized because they do not organize and solve their economic problems as successfully as the commercial classes in the towns and cities. This criticism is very unjust, because these people have only economic problems to consider and can, therefore, concentrate on their solution, while the farmer must grapple with his social and production problems as well. The economic and social difficulties are those that are met with outside of the farm itself, and, therefore, concern not so much the individual as the community. The solution of these difficulties will depend upon: First, co-operative or community movements among farmers, and second, the co-operation of the community with the government and rural leaders. The production problems, on the other hand, are individual difficulties that are met with on each single farm. The solution of these will require experimentation, and this is expensive. Agriculturalists, therefore, conceived the idea of having the government conduct farms or stations for the purpose of determining the solution of the more general problems in production. The results of these experiments are then given to the farmer, and he is re-



Variety test of fodder corn at the Manitoba Agricultural College

fertility of the soil, and (4) how to reduce or maintain the cost of production.

When the virgin soil is first put under cultivation there is not much more to be desired in regard to yield, quality of the grain, fertility of the soil and cheapness of production, so that the problem in the newer districts is to maintain the standard rather than improve. In the older districts the yield in many places is so low that some farmers even contemplate abandoning the farm. This lowness of yield may be brought about by noxious weeds or impoverished conditions of the soil. The quality is also very inferior; the fertility of the soil could not be worse and the cost of production is so great that no profits, and quite frequent losses, are obtained, so that if farming is to be continued in these districts the yield per acre must be increased, the quality improved, the fertility of the soil increased and the cost of production reduced. The solution of these difficulties depends upon the ability of the farmer to control or accommodate his farming to suit in the following six factors: Weather or climate, soil, crops, weeds, plant diseases, and insects, etc.

That the weather plays a large part in the control of crop production is proven by the magnificent crop we had last year, and that the farmer has no control over the weather is shown by the fact we have not a crop similar to this every year, so that in this it is not a case of the farmer controlling the weather, but accommodating his crops and cultivation to suit the climate. In reference to crop production the weather may be considered from two standpoints: Temperature and rainfall.

Early Maturity the Aim

The temperature of the air presents its biggest problem in this country in overcoming the danger from fall frosts, and the injury from hot winds during the ripening period. The solution will not be sought in endeavoring to prevent the frosts or hot winds, but upon selecting crops and giving cultivation to offset these adverse conditions. The Field Husbandry department is endeavoring to assist here by producing varieties of crops that will mature sufficiently early to prevent freezing and at the same time will be resistant to the effect of the hot winds. That much can be accomplished along this line has been amply demonstrated by our experimental farms in producing Marquis wheat. This wheat has all the desirable characteristics of

our standard Red Fife, but combines with it the ability to mature from a week to ten days earlier, which often means a crop free from frost and sometimes a crop sufficiently mature when the hot winds come in the latter part of July that no damage is done. This is not true of all crops, however. Corn last year was badly frozen, but on the experimental plots two new selections ripened and produced comparatively good grain. Then, again, we are endeavoring to determine the methods of cultivation that will hasten maturity and overcome the difficulty met with at blossoming and ripening time. In this connection it is interesting to note that we have found that packing the soil has hastened maturity from three to four days.

The temperature of the soil is not similar to the temperature of the air, but presents a problem that is nearly as important. It is interesting to note that certain crops will germinate when the soil is at a much lower temperature than others. A striking example of this is found between wheat and corn, the former will germinate at a minimum temperature of about 40 deg. F., while the latter requires over 50 deg. F., so that the first problem we have to consider is the determination of the temperature at which different crops will make their quickest germination, and then endeavor to discover the average temperature of the soil at different periods during seeding time. This work is being checked up by sowing the different crops at different dates, and at the end of five years the most suitable date will have been ascertained. We are also endeavoring to discover the effect the different methods of cultivation and



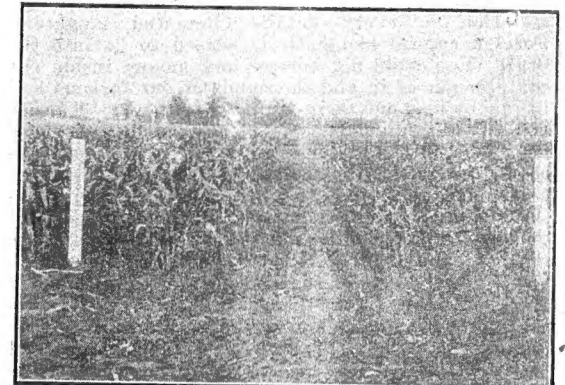
Harvesting the field plots

lieved of the expense. This makes the solving of these difficulties cheaper to the community, because there is only the cost of conducting one test where there would have to be thousands if it were done individually. It does not, as might be thought, destroy the individuality of the man, because only the underlying principles can be discovered at the station, and the individual will have to exert his own initiative in applying them to the local conditions on his farm. The problems in production may be roughly divided into four classes: Animal production, dairy production, horticultural production and crop production.

As a field husbandman I can only discuss the problems that are met with in the field in the production of crops. From my own experience as a farmer in Manitoba, my conversation with farmers in the different parts of the province and my correspondence with farmers all over the West, I have come to the conclusion that the field problems are innumerable.

Four Problems of Production

An analysis, however, will show that there are only four main problems, and in the solution of these the innumerable minor problems are met. The four main problems are: (1) How to increase or maintain the yield per acre; (2) how to improve or maintain the quality of the crop; (3) how to increase or maintain the



Showing effect of superphosphate on corn

manuring have upon the soil temperature. When this information is all collected and compiled it should assist in solving some of the problems in regard to the proper time to sow crops and the proper method of cultivation to induce early germination.

The moisture or annual rainfall varies considerably in different districts, but in most places throughout the West it is not sufficient for the needs of any crop if we allow a large loss thru evaporation, so that the problem in regard to moisture is largely one of conservation. In this connection we are endeavoring to discover the methods of cultivation that will conserve the largest amount, thus in summer-fallowing alone we are trying out about twenty to twenty-five different methods with this object in view. We find that fallow plowed in June contains considerably more moisture than that plowed in July. The next method by which we attack this problem is in the selection of crops that are suited to dry climates. At the present time we have not got a pasture crop that will produce equal to the pasture crops in the East where they have a more abundant rainfall; therefore we are endeavoring to discover or produce by hybridization both grasses and clovers that are more suited to Manitoba climatic conditions. At the present time our agrostologist has a cross between alfalfa and sweet clover

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Bird's-eye view of the field husbandry field in which the various tests are made

Self Feeding of Swine

Showing how, under natural conditions, the hog doesn't make a hog of himself

By L. S. Herron in the Nebraska Farmer

A hog has sense enough to feed himself and balance his own ration, not only with benefit to himself, but with profit to his owner. That has been proved by repeated tests at the Iowa Experiment Station.

Professor John M. Evvard was the man who had confidence enough in the general poise and good judgment of a hog to trust him with a self-feeder full of corn. Most of us would have thought it a case of misplaced confidence. I'll venture a lot of old hog-men thought Evvard was crazy when they heard he had turned some of his hogs loose at a never-failing fount of corn. Wouldn't they eat their heads off, or "bust"?

But they didn't do either. Instead they ate what corn they wanted when they wanted it, and prepared themselves for a trip to the stockyards at a very surprising rate. Not only that, but they made each 100 pounds of gain on less feed than hand-fed hogs required. Hence we must conclude that the hog isn't so much of a hog as we have thought. If it required confidence in the judgment of a hog to allow him free access to corn, it must have taken actual nerve to leave him at large in a pen with an open self-feeder filled with tankage. But it was justifiable nerve, for the hog showed that not only had he sense enough to feed himself economically and well, but that he could balance his own ration better than the most scientific feeder could do it for him.

Hogs Balance Own Rations

No student of animal nutrition with all his knowledge of chemistry and physiology has ever compounded a ration that would give better results than the ration a hog will compound for himself if given free access to each of the feeds included in the menu. So Evvard's confidence in the hog has put us a long way ahead. It has shown us that it is unnecessary to fret and stew over how much of this or that should go into the hog ration, and that if the feeder will put before his hogs the feeds from which an economical balanced ration may be compounded, the hogs will compute the ration and compound it themselves. "Leave it to the hog" is the latest as well as the most scientific dictum in hog feeding.

The self-feeding of hogs—they call it the "cafeteria" system at Ames, after the eating places where you pass down the line and choose what you want—would be worth while even if it did nothing but save labor. But it does more. It gives the hogs a chance to do their best, which is better than they do by the ordinary methods of hand-feeding.

Limitations of Self-Feeding

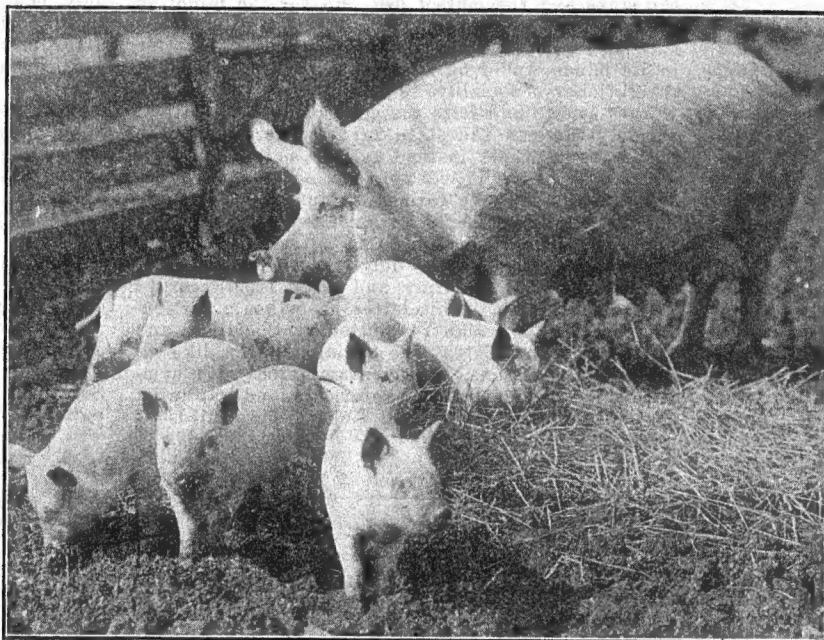
Self-feeding has its limitations, of course. It would be unwise, for example, to self-feed pregnant sows, except with very bulky feeds; they would become too fat. Neither should dry sows being carried over to another breeding period be self-fed. Gilts intended for breeding may be self-fed up to a certain point with safety, but beyond that they would become too fat for the best results.

"Don't self-feed if you want your pigs to grow slowly," and "Don't self-feed if you do not want rapid gains," are two of Professor Evvard's self-feeder "don'ts." They might be comprehended in "Don't self-feed hogs you do not want to fatten." And that is a bit too broad, for self-feeding brood sows with suckling pigs has been found a good practice. You get the idea, tho, I am sure.

To study at first hand some of the results of the "Iowa system of self-feeding swine," as they are wont to call it, I made a trip to Ames one fine September day. Professor Evvard, who has charge of the experimental work in feeding at Ames, fairly surfeited me with hog lore and feeding data.

Self-Feeding on Pasture

Well, I went to get data and to see the self-feeders in use. Numerous experiments have been made at Ames that have resulted favorably to the

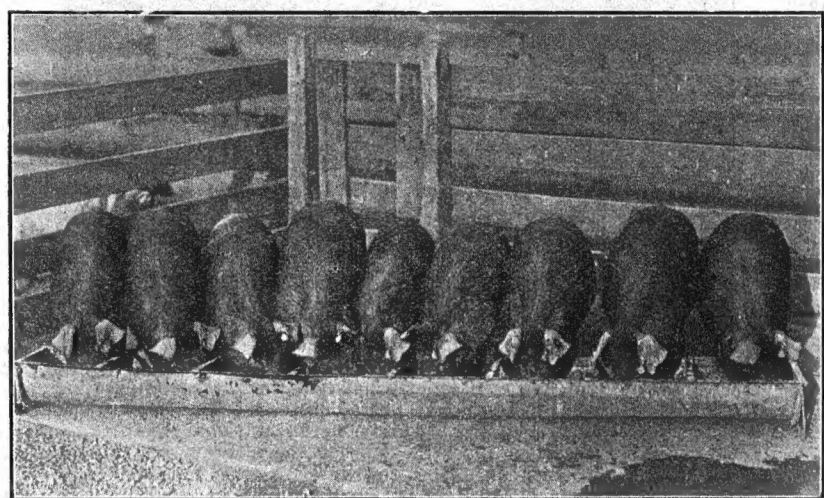


THESE THRIFTY YOUNGSTERS PROVE THE SOW TO BE A VALUABLE MOTHER

self-feeding system, but from this number I have selected one which is quite typical. Four lots of spring pigs were full-fed on alfalfa pasture from weaning time until they were ready for market. Two of the lots were fed wholly by hand. A third lot was fed corn by hand, but received meat meal in a self-feeder, while a fourth lot received both corn and meat meal in self-feeders. The meat meal was fed dry, as are all the feeds in the self-feeding system. The hogs that were wholly self-fed made the largest gains, the cheapest gains and paid the highest prices for the corn. The following table gives the results in detail:

Ration	Aver. daily gain	Feed for 100 lbs. gain	Cost of 100 lbs. gain	Return per bu. corn, hogs \$6
Ear corn, hand-fed.....	.95	419.66	\$3.97	75.4 cents
Ear corn, 7½ p.c. meat meal, both hand-fed.....	1.06	385.4	\$3.96	79.6 cents
Ear corn, self-fed, meat meal self-fed.....	1.07	372.6	\$4.00	81.1 cents
Shelled corn and meat meal, both self-fed.....	1.22	364.0	\$3.83	83.9 cents

The lot that was wholly self-fed reached an average weight of 250 pounds, and the pigs were off



ALL PRETTY MUCH OF A MUCHNESS

to market and out of the way of cholera or other diseases twenty-six days before any of the other lots had attained that weight. It is important to consider that as well as the cheapness of gains and the profit. The results of this experiment show what may be expected of self-feeding on pasture in growing and fattening hogs from weaning time to maturity. Whenever rapid gains are desired self-feeding on pasture is in order.

It is in the dry-lot fattening of swine, perhaps, that the value of the self-feeding system has been most clearly established. The method has given results in dry-lot feeding so uniformly good that Professor Evvard told me he could not think of any condition in which it would not be profitable to self-feed the corn. Whether it would be profitable

to self-feed the protein supplement would depend upon the feeds used, as I shall discuss later. Last year at Ames a lot of pigs kept in a dry lot from weaning time until they were ready for market, and self-fed on the "cafeteria" plan, weighed an average of 316 pounds apiece at the age of eight months and four days. They had free access to the following, each in separate self-feeder: Shelled corn, meat meal, whole oats, oil meal, charcoal, ground limestone and rock salt. These Iowa pigs, which fed themselves, weighed eight more pounds per head in three days' less time than another lot of pigs that were hand-fed according to the most approved methods of Professor Deitrich, the hog feeding authority of the University of Illinois.

Big gains may not always be cheap gains, of course. Big gains may be made at an excessive cost unless the feeder pays careful attention to the selection of feeds. Oats have not been found a profitable feed to use in fattening hogs at Ames. Oil meal has been disappointing as a protein supplement. Meat meal or tankage has been the cheapest concentrated source of protein. When it

has been determined what the economical so res of the different feed constituents are, then the feeder can put those feeds before his hogs and depend upon them to make the right combination for efficiency.

Self-Feeder Saved 20 Per Cent.

In one dry-lot feeding experiment with yearling hogs at Ames, two of the lots received corn alone, without supplement. One of these lots was hand-fed and the other self-fed. The self-fed hogs made the larger gains, the cheaper gains and the greater profit, as shown in the following table:

	Aver. daily gain	Feed for 100 lbs. gain	Cost of 100 lbs. gain	Profit per hog
Self-fed.....	2.05	449	\$4.81	\$3.42
Hand-fed.....	1.87	469	\$5.03	\$2.81

The self-fed hogs in this case made 10 per cent. larger gains, required 20 per cent. less feed for 100 pounds of gain, made pork at a cost of 22 cents less a hundredweight and returned 61 cents a head more profit. "Numerous other experiments along this line," Professor Evvard said, "show clearly that self-feeding of mature swine is a much more efficient method than hand-feeding." You can hardly blame him, can you, for being a bit enthusiastic over the "Iowa system of self-feeding swine"?

In one of the experiments that Professor Evvard now has going, he is seeking to learn just how much better pigs can balance their own ration when they have a chance than man can balance it for them. The pigs in Lot 1 are getting corn, tankage and middlings, each in a self-feeder, to which they have constant access. In Lot 2 the pigs are getting the same feeds as those in Lot 1, and are allowed free choice, but they have access to the self-feed boxes three times a day, instead of constantly. Lot 3 is being fed the same as Lots 1 and 2 except that the pigs have access to the self-feeders only twice a day.

These three "free choice" lots are being compared to three other lots that are being fed definitely calculated rations composed of the same feeds. In Lot 4 the pigs are getting a ration calculated by the Deitrich method. Lot 6 is getting a ration calculated by the Kellner method, in which the amount of protein fed is based upon the true or albuminoid protein. And in Lot 7 the pigs are getting a ration calculated by the Wolf-Lehmann standard, the one commonly followed in textbooks on feeding.

This experiment is not ended, but it is already evident that the pigs which are allowed to balance their own rations will win. Lots 1 and 2 are getting away from all the others, and have made an average gain of 249 and 267 pounds per head, respectively. The pigs in Lot 3, the other free choice lot, but given free access to the self-feeders only

Continued on Page 20

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

CHILDREN'S CRUELTY

"The cruelty of children to birds is appalling," said Mr. Nelson Gowanlock, in an address to the Women's Press Club the other day.

"We'll have to educate the mothers," chimed in one of the audience, who makes a specialty of exonerating the male portion of the community from responsibility for anything connected with the home and laying the whole burden upon the mother's shoulders.

"All very well," protested another woman, herself a mother, "but it isn't the mothers who take a gun and go out shooting birds every fall for the sheer fun of killing."

It was a fairly conclusive answer. There is no question that while children see their fathers killing birds and animals for sport it will be impossible for the mothers to inculcate in the little ones a deep and genuine respect for life. But the necessity for a change in the attitude of children towards wild life is very great, and it should be possible for the fathers and mothers to co-operate in bringing it about. From the stories sent in to The Young Canada Club department of this paper it is obvious that the great majority of country children cannot see a little bird or rabbit or squirrel without wanting to take it home and cage it up. They seem not to realize or to care that they are breaking up a happy and harmless family for their own sport. The handling and stealing and breaking of eggs are taken as a matter of course. While this condition persists the children will lose nearly all the advantage that should be theirs thru living in the country.

If, instead of being permitted to kill and steal the little feathered folk, the children could be trained to study their habits and nesting places from a respectful distance, could be got to watch their comings and goings, to read about the migration of birds, in short to regard them as jolly little friends and neighbors, as indeed they are, country life would begin to have a special meaning for children.

I like to think of a story that came to me last fall of a kind-hearted, gruff old farmer in Saskatchewan, who was always declaiming loudly about the nuisance the birds were about the house and barn and threatening to exterminate the whole outfit of them. One day in particular he came into the house in an awful bluster because some birds had nested in a piece of harness which he needed, and he had to hitch up and go to town for a new piece. It is a true story. Perhaps his is an extreme case of respect for bird privileges, but one must believe that children brought up in such a home must have a kinder and gentler feeling towards all life than is the heritage of the average child.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

FASTING

Dr. Harvey Wiley, writing for Good Housekeeping Magazine, recommends an occasional fast day as a means of keeping young, and especially as an assistance in fighting off obesity, one of the evidences of old age. During this fast day the body consumes itself, so to speak. The old and hardening cells are done away with, and, in due time, new ones are built up to take their place.

The doctor also recommends great temperance in eating if one is to have the body always under one's control and the mind bright and clear. Nearly everyone, he says, eats too much, and this course pursued for years leads to early decay of both the body and mind.

NOTE

Mrs. R. M. Barrett, secretary of the U.F.W.A., has asked the editor of this page to announce that owing to illness and bereavement she has not been able to attend to her work since the convention, but will resume her duties almost immediately.

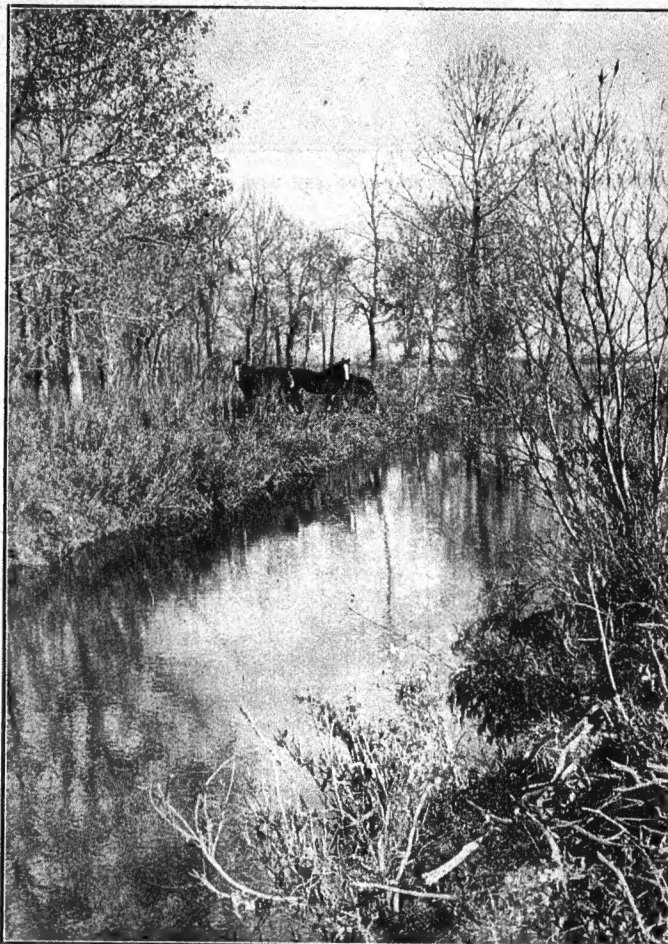
SOCIALISM NOT A FAILURE

Dear Madam:—In the issue of The Guide dated January 26, a letter appeared on the Homemakers page on the Socialist question, and signed "Old Farmer." The writer says the Socialist party has fallen down on woman suffrage, also on the question of peace. I fail to discover any proof for this contention. It is utterly impossible for the Socialists to give women the franchise or to establish peace in the world until they get control of the government. Women are admitted to Socialist locals and have equal rights in voting on all questions pertaining to the party. Marxian revolutionary So-

cialists believe in universal suffrage irrespective of sex, color or creed.

The capitalists of all nations are in possession of the state and the mailed fist, and for the minority of class conscious workers to dispute the power of such an institution with all the machines of murder in its hands would be absolute nonsense. Marxian revolutionary Socialists ask the workers of the world to unite and seize the government by political action, then run the state in the interests of the people as a whole instead of for a few financial agents.

My old friend, the farmer, again says that there are four million Socialists in Germany with one hundred and ten Socialist M.P.s, and that those representatives had made but feeble protest against the increase of the army and navy from year to year. Further on in his letter he makes a distinction between Marxian revolutionary Socialists and Democratic Socialists. The Socialist party, like all other organizations, gets contaminated with sympathizers, sentimentalists, reformers and capitalist cast-offs looking for a meal ticket. Two thirds of



WHERE WINTER MAKES WAY FOR SPRING

those one hundred and ten M.P.s are composed of such men, or, if you like, Social Democrats, seeing the farmer has made the distinction.

Rosa Luxemburg has been imprisoned for her denunciation of militarism in Germany. Karl Liebknecht is the leader of the Marxian revolutionary wing, and has vociferously opposed the increase of militarism in Germany, both before the war and since the war began. This same revolutionary Socialist on April 19, 1913, exposed the military officials for accepting bribes to war scare other nations for the benefit of Krupps. The accused were with reluctance tried before the courts and found guilty. August Bebel has suffered imprisonment at the hands of the German capitalists on several occasions for his Socialist agitation and anti-militarism. The Socialist newspapers and Socialists in general are today muzzled in all the warring nations. Lloyd George, in Britain, suppressed the Glasgow Forward, and at the same time acknowledged that he was sorry to suppress such an intelligent paper.

The Yellow Book of France on the war is a capitalist product of the French government, which can never be expected to be anything else but a composition of biased opinions on an organization that threatens the life of capitalism. Can the farmer explain why Jean Jaures, that Marxian revolutionary Socialist and anti-militarist, was murdered just before the declaration of war? This saviour of peace was shot in Paris. At whose instigation and for what?

The partisans of peace or Marxian Socialists have unceasingly preached to the workers that they only receive one-fifth of the wealth they create, which only enables the nations' workers to consume a small portion of their own product, leaving four-fifths in the hands of those that produce nothing. This surplus must be sold, and the workers can't buy it for the want of the money. Where is it sold? Not in the country in which it is produced. It is not a question of over-production; it is a question of under-consumption. Poverty, unemployment, starvation and crime are born when the capitalists are stuck for a market to dispose of the surplus product produced over and above the workers' keep.

Human society has passed thru various epochs in its upward trend, and every epoch has been the result of a change in the means whereby society clothes, feeds and shelters itself. Wealth today is rapidly concentrating, industry is centralizing, with a marvelous development in the division of labor. This with other forces will drive human society to Socialism, the co-operative commonwealth, and no power on earth can stop it.

In conclusion I may say that concubinage or free love belongs to the inspired men of Biblical times. It has no place in the social philosophy, and if any of those Socialist papers edited in Germany or Canada advocate such piffle they must have been the product of what the farmer calls Democratic Socialism.

GEO. PATON,
Farmer.

FAVORS LINOLEUM

Dear Miss Beynon:—In reading the questions from "An Interested Reader" and your reply, in regard to the use of linoleum on a dining room floor, I felt I would like to tell you the result of my experience.

I am presuming that the reader wishing advice lives on the farm, with the ever-present hired men and also probably with children.

I began housekeeping with a prettily stained and varnished floor, with three nice small rugs of Wilton. They did very nicely while I had plenty of time to care for the floor, but when extra hired men and children arrived it was a different matter. The rugs were never where they were meant to be, and a man coming in from the barn would so contentedly leave quite a damp, discolored spot where his feet would rest on a rug. The varnished floor itself was not so easily cleaned as linoleum, either.

I am "tickled to death" to have a nice, plain linoleum to wipe off with just a few minutes' work, and the room has a much tidier appearance.

A CITY RAISED FARMER'S WIFE.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS IN CASE OF POISONING

The family medicine closet should contain a list of antidotes for poisons as well as a full supply of first-aid household remedies. There are four classes of poisons.

The antidotes for these should surely form a part of the first-aid household remedy supply. The four kinds of poisons are known as acid, alkali, narcotic and irritant.

When acids, such as carbolic, nitric, sulfuric or oxalic are taken, they give symptoms of burning of the mouth and throat accompanied by vomiting. The burns appear as white or whitish-yellow patches about the mouth. Cleanse the mouth quickly with lime-water or milk of magnesia or baking-powder. Plaster from the wall may be used in an emergency. Give drinks of olive-oil, milk or barley gruel; do not give an emetic.

For poisoning with alkalies, such as lye or ammonia, wash the mouth with vinegar and water or orange-juice. Give a drink of olive-oil, milk or milk and egg, but no emetic.

For narcotic poisons, such as opium, laudanum, paregoric or morphin, give strong tea or coffee. Keep the child awake by cold bathing. Never allow the child to go to sleep until the doctor comes.

The irritant poisons are rat poison, fly poison, copper, arsenic and mercury. For these give an emetic at once; mustard and warm water is best. Give it until free vomiting takes place. Then give olive-oil, egg-water, egg and milk or tea.

In all cases of poisoning from things eaten, it is the wisest and safest plan to call the doctor at once, for the poisoning may easily have fatal results.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

BIG DAY AT CAYLEY

The annual meeting of Cayley Union No. 259 was held in the town of Cayley on Friday, February 18, and was a splendid success. About 350 people were present, exclusive of children, and the union, already one of the largest in the province, added a number of new members before the close of the day.

The officers held a business meeting in the morning and shortly after noon the social part of the meeting was inaugurated with a splendid lunch, which was held in the big hall. In spite of the large crowd, which required several sittings to dispose of, the arrangements of the Ladies' Auxiliary and their helpers proved more than equal to the occasion and everyone was satisfied, with some to spare.

As soon as the dinner was disposed of the hall was cleared and the regular meeting followed. The speakers in attendance representing the Central Office were Vice-President Jas. Weir, from Parkland, and the General Secretary, H. W. Wood, the president, who had been invited, was unable to attend, being in Edmonton at the time. A number of local speakers were also on hand, including G. D. Sloane, a member of the union and director for the Macleod district. J. W. Campbell, president, filled the position of chairman. The program included addresses by the above-mentioned speakers, the rendering of a song in splendid style by Mr. Coote, with recitations and songs by a number of boys and girls of the district. A letter was read from Mrs. W. Parlbay, president of the United Farm Women of Alberta, regretting her inability to be present, and on her behalf Miss Sterling read the paper given by Mrs. R. W. Barrett, secretary of the United Farm Women of Alberta, to the recent convention in Calgary, dealing with the aims and objects of the organization. The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem. The officers and workers of the Cayley Local Union are to be congratulated on the success which attended their efforts, and it is a pity that more such gatherings cannot be arranged all over the province in order to give further inspiration to local unions who are not so fortunate in their choice of workers.

NOT AUTHORIZED BY U.F.A.

The following is a sample of a number of letters which I have been receiving lately: "About the middle of last December, a man named Dobere visited our Union with a creamery and cold storage proposition. He gave us to understand that it was looked on with favor by the Central Office and would receive your approbation. He canvassed the district for shares and for the promise of cows and got enough of both, I understand, but we have heard nothing more of it. We were wondering if you knew anything about this Dobere or his proposition. Would you kindly let us know as soon as possible and oblige."

This probably refers to the Prairie Farmers' Dairy Company of Camrose, in regard to which numerous statements have come to hand to the effect that their organizers were claiming the endorsement of the Central Office. Such endorsement or recognition has never been given by this office, either this year or last year. It was on account of rumors which reached us in regard to the intentions of this company and another proposition, with headquarters at Calgary, that it was deemed advisable and necessary to warn the delegates at our convention against any stock selling scheme which might be put up to them at that time, with a view of persuading them to exchange some good hard cash for a scrap of paper. Our executive wish our members to distinctly understand that this office gives its official recognition to no joint stock, or so-called co-operative company, the organization and op-

eration of which is not controlled absolutely by the members of the U.F.A. Any organization not on this basis, approaching our members or unions, and intimating that they have received such endorsement, is guilty of misrepresentation, and the Central Office would be glad to receive information in regard to same, when we will take prompt steps to give the matter full publicity. It is not at all likely that the Board of Directors or Executive Committee will depart from the rule laid down above, and should they do so, intimation to that effect will be promptly conveyed to all thru the medium of an official circular, signed not only by myself but by the full board of directors.

P. P. W.

PRACTICAL RESULTS WANTED

S. G. Rolfsen, secretary of Comrey Union No. 438 reports as follows:—You have not heard from us for such a long time that you might think the Comrey Union has gone to rest forever and forever, but such is not the case. We managed to hold a meeting on Jan. 20, with nine farmers present. Altho the attendance was small the meeting was a lively one. Just now our union shows healthy signs of recuperation. This year the crops were bountiful and the prices good, so, of course, the yearly dues will come forth easily and spontaneously. My personal opinion is that our membership will be large before the winter is over, because mostly everybody will have a dollar to spare for the farmers' organization if we can only keep the interest up and keep the good work going ahead. Now is the opportune time to build up and strengthen this union, so that it will withstand the tempests of hard times later on. But in order to do that we must co-operate. We must do our buying and selling co-operatively and show the members that they can be benefited by being members of the U.F.A. I believe that if nothing unforeseen happens to our organization that causes it to break up, or impair the usefulness of the association to its members, the U.F.A. membership card will be worth dollars and cents to the bearers and holders. This Comrey district is settled mostly by former American citizens, hard-headed farmers, who, as a rule, haven't got much use for sentiment alone, but have a strong leaning to the material side of life. They are hard working, industrious, practical farmers, trying to subdue the climatic conditions, the rawness and wildness of the prairies. They ask no favors but the opportunity to help themselves. This is one reason why I think that if we can show they are benefited by dollars and cents, they will give their support willingly and liberally.

A RESURRECTION

G. B. Field, secretary of Carseland Union No. 289 reports that this union has been gradually dying for some time past, but at a meeting held on February 12 it suddenly revived, over twenty being present. The new officers are Jas. Nelson, president; P. Duffus, vice-president, and G. B. Field, secretary-treasurer. These officers wish to make Carseland a live union. The finances, however, are on the wrong side, and it was decided to have a basket social in the near future and try and pay up the past accounts. A motion was made for the secretary to draw up a petition to the Bank of Montreal to establish a bank at Carseland, as most of the farmers in the district have to go fifteen to twenty-five miles to do their banking business; in fact, a large number have to go to Calgary.

TO OUR SECRETARIES

Dear Secretary:—Our eighth annual convention is now over, and if you were not privileged to be a delegate you will

have read the reports of the Convention which have appeared in the papers.

There are two or three matters which were discussed during the course of the Convention, or at the meeting of our local secretaries, which have an important bearing on the financial status of our Association and one of them at least, namely, the distribution of the annual report, materially affects our Association as a whole. Upon you and me as secretaries very largely depends what our future shall be, so far as it may be affected by this phase of the work. I am, therefore, writing this letter to you personally to use as you may see fit, but I ask you to give it your personal attention and write me freely and frankly as to what you feel you can do to assist the association in one or all of the lines suggested.

The Annual Report

Your attention has already been drawn to the new feature in our annual report, i.e., advertising, and with this publication as with all other which may follow, the value of advertising space will vary according to the circulation. We have had considerable success in our initial efforts this year. Whether this will be continued next year or not depends upon the successful circulation of our full issue of 10,000 copies within the next six or eight weeks. There is no good reason why this annual report should not be placed in the hands of every member of our Association, which in itself would use up nearly 12,000 copies. In fact, one would think that every member of the Association would want one of these reports in his possession, and I am inclined to think that if the matter is put up to him rightly, he would be only too glad of the opportunity to get one. As a matter of fact, however, past records would show that not one in five of our members receives a copy of the Annual Report, even when distributed free of charge and the whole of the expenses running into some hundreds of dollars being borne by the Central Office. I ask you to make a special effort during the next few weeks to see that that condition of affairs is not repeated this year.

The report of our eighth annual convention will be ready for distribution about the end of this month. The report will be the biggest and best we have ever put out. It will contain several photographs, features of the Convention and considerable reading matter in connection with the work of the Association, etc., which we have not so far been in the habit of publishing in our Annual Report. There will also be the advertising feature already referred to. Altogether we shall have a report of from 125 to 150 pages of good readable matter, all of which will deal with some part of our Association work, the complete booklet being issued in magazine form, constituting a record of the work of our Association, which any man, whether member or not, might well be proud of having in his possession. According to the resolution of our Convention it was agreed that the Central Office should send these reports out post free at five cents per copy. We are still prepared to do this in minimum orders of ten copies. We would like every union to place their order at once for at least 75 per cent. of the membership, remitting, if possible, five cents per copy with their order. If you cannot send in the money at once, but still want the reports, send in your order anyway, and we will leave it to you when you receive the reports as to whether they are not well worth the price, and we will trust you to see that the Central Office is not left to bear the whole burden of the cost of this report, and that five cents or more per copy is remitted to us at some future date. We have already received a number of orders for these reports, and several of our unions have been enthusiastic enough to send us ten cents per copy in order to help out our organization funds. You will find an order form enclosed with this circular. Please get busy and send it in at once if possible, or at least as soon as ever you can get the necessary authority.

A New Era

In conclusion, I would like to say that I believe that this year we are entering upon a new era in connection with the work of our Association. I am glad to say that it has been made manifest in many ways since the Convention that there is a bigger and broader sense of responsibility in regard to the work of our Association than has been noticeable in previous years. I am anxious and willing to do everything that possibly can be done to assist you in your work and hope that I can count on the same desire to help from you. Everyone has, however, physical limitations as well as mental limitations, and the Central Office has not infrequently been compelled to leave work undone because we have not had the means to maintain a staff large enough to handle the work. I have suggested above one or two ways in which you could help us to overcome this difficulty, and if you will lay your difficulties as freely and frankly before the Central Office as we are to lay ours before you, I am confident that between us we can devise ways and means of raising this organization to a degree of efficiency which will surprise us all.

Wishing you and your Union a most successful year,

Yours fraternally

P. P. WOODBRIDGE,

Provincial Secretary.

HIGH VALLEY AND PEERLESS

Fred J. Muskett, secretary of Peerless Local Union No. 340 in forwarding \$85.00 for the Red Cross Fund, states that it is a little difficult to say who it is from, as it is the proceeds of a box social got up by a group of folks of High Valley School district but not connected with any particular organization. He suggests that we describe it as from High Valley district per Peerless Union. Of late meetings of the Peerless union have been held alternately at High Valley and Peerless, but the meetings at High Valley are so much better attended that the union may have to consider changing their headquarters if Peerless doesn't buck up.

A VALENTINE BALL

In reference to the donation of \$33.50 from Sunny Alberta Union No. 394, Mrs. L. J. Kemp reports that \$18.75 of this was realised on a cushion raffled by Miss Erma Weiler, the balance of \$14.75 being a collection. These sums were raised at the U.F.A. Valentine Ball on February 14, which was very largely attended. The union promises to revive again, and they hope to be able to report something worth while soon.

WAR RELIEF FUNDS

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged\$2,786.65
Killarney Union No. 449..... 100.00
Sunny Alberta Union No. 394... 33.50

Total.....\$2,920.15

Red Cross Fund

Previously acknowledged\$ 988.04
Endiang Union No. 264..... 89.00
Killarney Union No. 449 33.78
Cowley Union No. 106 (Imperial R.C.)—
C. V. Hodgson.....\$32.00
Barnet Bros. 26.50 58.50
High Valley district, per—
Peerless Union No. 340.... 85.00
Whitla United Farm Women of Alberta 20.00

Total.....\$1,274.32

U.F.A. Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged\$1,146.50
Twin Lakes Union No. 635..... 200.00

\$1,346.50

Canadian Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged\$ 349.10
Thordensjold Union No. 22..... 158.00
Gleichen Union No. 96..... 120.00
Cowley Union No. 106—R.
Staunton, \$25.00; C. E. Elton,
\$32.00; L. M. Peel, \$32.00;
G. W. Buchanan, \$40.00; W.
C. Robinson, \$5.00; W. N.
Linton, \$5.00; K. N. Johnson,
\$29.00 168.00
University Union No. 684 66.50
Spring Ridge Union No. 80.. 58.00

Total.....\$ 919.60

IT IS MONEY THAT TALKS

Dear Sir:—I have enclosed life membership fee, \$12.00, which I promised at District Convention No. 14, Swift Current. Let me congratulate the central body on their plan of life membership and debentures, for, if carried successfully to a finish, it will give us lasting power, for, after all, tho we wish to see our association kept up for social benefits, with outsiders it is money that talks. It is very gratifying to see our farmers deal with the great questions of the day. You may publish this scrawl if you have room in the Saskatchewan page. Yours truly,

J. C. WIGHTMAN.

Waldeck, Sask.

PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

A Lift on the Way

The Stanley Local is the latest to take an honorable position with respect to the Patriotic Acre Fund, having recently shipped two carloads of wheat, giving a total of 2,200 bushels for the fund. This is indeed a lift on the way. For some time the contributions have been coming in slowly. Convention week, however, brought with it an improvement, a considerable number of contributions having been paid in during that period and the improvement still continues. At present we have in hand over 66,000 bushels of grain and \$20,720.00 in cash. This result may not be all we expected, but it is going to reflect lasting glory on the many locals which have contributed to the fund. With the gradual passing away of the conditions which so far have operated against the in-gathering of the proceeds of the fund, we may from now on expect a steady flow of contributions, which will eventually bring about the consummation of our desire, namely a total of at least 5,000,000 lbs. of flour for shipment across the ocean.

S.W.Y.

A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION

Central Secretary:—Kindly let me have your interpretation of a member in this way. Say at an annual meeting, thru unforeseen reasons, there may not be a big turnout, now at the close of your year's work, your local ceases to exist until the qualified number, Sec. 12, have paid in their subscriptions, then you proceed to elect your officers for the year, consequently you lose may-be the best executive, because of being absent. Now, my idea is that I rate an old member as a member until he refuses to pay his subscription, but we have men who won't have it that way, as they claim it is not living up to the constitution, and every membership ceases at the end of the year. Now it would be much easier for us local secretaries if it could be interpreted

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

as once a member always a member until the fee is refused to be paid.

Kindly let me know what you think on this point.

H. J. PERRIN,
Sec., Spy Hill.

Secretary's Answer

Dear Sir:—I have your favor under date of the 23rd inst., which reached this office on the 21st.

You are quite incorrect in your interpretation of the constitution.

(1) Once a local has been formed it does not legally cease to exist until it has formally disbanded, tho, of course, a local may be suspended under section 13, sub-section 4, of the constitution.

(2) A local is never without officers, for under section 13, sub-section 1, all officers continue to hold office until their successors have been appointed.

(3) Once a party has become a member of a local he continues to be a member, irrespective of whether his membership fee is in arrears or not, until he has either resigned or been expelled by the local, under section 4, sub-section 5 of the constitution.

(4) The membership fee is for one year from the date of joining the local and not for the calendar year.

You can see, therefore, the importance of having every member sign the roll of the local, thus declaring his desire to become a member. He will then be responsible for his annual membership fee, unless by his formal resignation or action of the local in expelling him, he ceases to be a member. The local, on its part, is responsible to the Central for the Central fee for each member whom it retains in membership, whether or not it collects the membership fee from him. I strongly advise that you carefully study the constitution in meeting so that you may all be familiar with its provisions.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

EVERY MEMBER A LIFE MEMBER

"Every Member a Life Member" is the slogan of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association for the year 1916. And why has this slogan been adopted for this year above all others? Why? Because it is to be a year of supreme effort, with a view to raising the capital needed to carry on the trading operations of the Central. It is to the interest of every member of our association that these operations should be carried on in an efficient manner, and at the least possible expense, so that you, the consumers, may reap the advantage in cheaper farm supplies, and thru that in cheaper production, larger profits, and consequently, in better living. Do these advantages appeal to you? If so, send on your \$12.00 to the Central office, and thus become a member of the Honorable Fraternity of Life Members.

S.W.Y.

AN ILLEGAL TAX

Dear Sir:—This association owns a coal shed in the village of Cabri which cost us \$350.00. Last year we were taxed \$100.00, \$50.00 school tax and \$50.00 village tax. This tax is based on an assessment of \$5,000.00 at 10 mills to the dollar.

The directors of this association, as well as the shareholders, consider this tax unfair and we would like to hear thru you, if other co-operative associations thruout the province are taxed in proportion to us. The assessor claims that we are being taxed according to the amount of business done by us. In other words, they seem to be taxing us farmers for shipping in binder twine, formalin and so on, and distributing it on a wholesale basis among the Grain Growers. This association owns nothing but the coal shed above mentioned which was purchased for \$350.00, and the C.P.R. owns the lots on which it is built.

We would like to hear from you on the matter or have legal advice thru

the Grain Growers' lawyer at Moose Jaw.

A. W. SIMPSON,
Secretary, Cabri Co-op.

Secretary's Answer

Cabri Secretary:—Replying to your favor of the 17th inst., I have to state that, judging from the statements in your letter, your association has been discriminated against by the village of Cabri, in that a special and illegal tax has been collected from you, such as is not collected from other bodies doing business in the same village. We have already published details of a case which we carried to appeal and won against the village of Hafford, in which appeal it was definitely established that a co-operative association cannot be taxed on any other basis than that which is the common basis for assessment in your village. I do not know whether or not a village has the power to levy a business tax, but I do know that it has no power to tax you in any way in which it does not tax all the business people within its borders. You are, therefore, quite evidently entitled to recover from the village of Cabri the amount of taxes thus illegally collected from you, and I trust that you will make this plain to the village authorities and get the refund to which it would appear you are entitled, without the necessity of carrying this matter to the courts.

You can count fully on having the backing of the association in this matter, as it is one of much interest and we are determined to permit no discrimination of taxation against the organized farmers.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

PROFITABLE BUSINESS

At our annual meeting the following officers were elected for 1916: President, J. H. Longman, vice-president, C. Thornton; directors, W. W. Andre, J. B. Bailey, Geo. Prescott, Wm. Gilmore, A. Robinson and H. R. Black.

The past year has been very successful for our association, as we did business amounting to over \$8,000, with an estimated saving in the members' pockets of \$1,540; that is, going by the prices we would have to pay if the association was not in business, and we hope next year's saving will be much more.

A BIG MEMBERSHIP

A meeting of the Rocanville Grain Growers' Association Ltd., was held on January 12, 1916, at which the affiliation bylaws were passed, copies of which were sent to Central and to W. W. Thomson. The business of last year was reviewed by the president, and the secretary's report was received, showing a total turn-over of \$14,400, the commodities handled being flour, fence wire, posts, sugar, twine and apples. We have subscribed somewhere around two carloads of wheat to the Patriotic Acre fund.

It was decided to send six delegates to the annual convention at Saskatoon on February 15. We have arranged to hold a patriotic auction sale at Rocanville on March 10 and 11, proceeds of which will be sent to the Red Cross fund and the National Institute for the Blind. Our membership is still on the increase, now standing at 180 members. A board of ten directors was elected, the other officers being re-elected.

E. E. CURRIE, President.
WM. EVANS, Sec.-Treas.

A CLUBROOM OPENED

The Anerley G.G.A. held its annual meeting on Saturday, December 18. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, S. G. Rashbrook; vice-president, Newton Hunter; secretary-treasurer, Percy L. Burke; directors, O. J. Hopkins, John Pattie and Walter Clelland.

Our membership has suffered somewhat owing to another branch of the association which has sprung up just south of us, but what is our loss is their gain, and they have received several sterling members who will help to build up an association which should be heard from in the future.

The Anerley and Surbiton G. G. A. have formed a co-operative association from their joint membership, so that henceforth our G.G.A. will only handle the social and educational part of the work.

The schoolhouse is to be thrown open every Wednesday evening for the benefit of the members. Reading matter and games will be provided, and the members can enjoy themselves as each is individually inclined. It will be run much the same as an old country club.

THE GRAIN GROWERS

'Twas in the town of Indian Head,
Some fifteen years ago,
The farmers gathered there, 'tis said,
To start a "farmers' show."
They'd tired of raising wheat, you see,
At sixty cents per bag,
Of wearing patches on the knee,
And looking like a rag.
So out they came on meeting day,
From every town near by,
And, for a change, they'd make it pay
Or know the reason why.
The meeting opened sharp on tick,
As meetings seldom do,
And farmers then began to kick,
They talked till they were blue,
For they were made of solid stuff,
Those pioneers of old;
They were not gathered for mere bluff,

But for to take a hold
And make the farm a place to live,
For man, as well as beast;
To take for grain, not what they'd give
And be forever fleeced;
But for to start a movement,
With farmers at its head,
Which would secure improvement
For the Farmers! King of Bread.
So the Grain Growers' Association
Was established there and then,
By the sturdy of the nation,
Who, you know, are farming men;
And they formed a constitution,
And the by-laws they were passed,
And the good this institution's
Done for farming—it is cast.
The farmers 'round it rallied,
And their strength began to tell,
For when farmers become allied
What they do, they do it well.
The Grain Act soon was altered,
And other laws secured.
Ever onward! Never faltered!
Success was soon assured.
The membership, it doubled,
And then some every year;
The "Interests" sore were troubled,
They had something now to fear,
With farmers in such purlieu
They were no match at all.
Said they, "These blooming rurals
Have far too much of gall
To ask us for concessions,
Or, rather, the demand,
They give us the depressions,
These farmers of the land.
Our dividend they've lowered
From 30 down to 10;
Oh! really we are sore
Against these farming men.
They buy and sell together,
And resolutions draft
From peanuts on to leather,
We can't get in our graft.

By J. A. McQUARRIE,
Sec. Victoria-Edwardsville Local

A PATRIOTIC CAKE

At the annual meeting on January 8, the Englewood local G.G.A. elected the following officers for the ensuing year: A Hood, president; D. Runisher, vice-president; J. F. Simon, secretary-treasurer. We now have about 20 members in good standing and have, since December, 1915, bought three carloads of wood and two cars of coal, thereby saving about \$226.80.

On February 18, a social and dance was held in the school house, the proceeds of which were given to the Canadian Red Cross association. The affair was arranged by our branch of the S.G.G.A. The sum of \$100 was realized. A large cake was made by one of the ladies and donated for this occasion. Tickets were sold and the



Three Things to Plan for Buying Now

SEEDS

We have completed arrangements for a full line of Field and Garden Seeds, Trees, Shrubs, etc., showing exceptionally favorable prices.

Write for Catalog.

GOPHER POISON

Combine your order with others thru your Local Association and secure the benefit of wholesale buying in unbroken packages.

See your Local Secretary.

PAINT

We have improved our connection for this line, and can now supply "Equity" Paint in any color or shade at prices which cannot be equalled. The quality is second to none.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

501 Walter Scott Building • MOOSE JAW, Sask.

The Leading Shoe Store of Regina

Men's,
Women's and
Children's
Boots



Best Quality at
Reasonable Prices

All Kinds of Boots for all Classes of People

When in the City we would be pleased to have you call and look over our stock.

Repairing Promptly and Neatly Done

REMEMBER OUR NEW ADDRESS
1847 SCARTH

JNO. T. LAWSON,
REGINA — SASK.

Watch Repairing

Have your watch cleaned and repaired while in the City during the Winter Fair, or drop us a card and we will send you a mailing box.

We have an expert Watchmaker
PRICES REASONABLE
HICKS-PENTZ CO.
JEWELLERS
1849 SCARTH ST., REGINA



Perfect Fitting Eye Glasses and Spectacles

We grind our Lenses on the Premises

C. P. CHURCH
Optician and Optometrist
1747 SCARTH STREET, REGINA

WHEN IN REGINA Eat at the Royal Grill

Regina's Popular Cafe

Best of everything served. Prices always reasonable
1840 Scarth St. Flint & Chinn, Proprietors

Gilmour & Haggerty's Registered Clydesdales

**20 STALLIONS
AND MARES 20**

To be Sold by Auction at
McMillan's Barn
1747 Lorne St., Regina

Friday, March 17, 1916, at 10 a.m.

COL. H. A. JONES,
AUCTIONEER, REGINA.

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES A
SPECIALTY

Regina Combination Sale, March 24, 1916

PEERLESS FENCE HOLDS

Made of heavy Open Hearth steel wire well galvanized. Wire intersections securely locked together with our Peerless lock. They can't slip. Peerless fence is guaranteed to be weather proof and stock proof. Write for catalog. Agents wanted in open territory.
Bauwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
Windsor, Man. HAMILTON, Ont.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

cake raffled, the lucky winner retaining the top layer and the rest was cut and sold in smaller pieces, by which means most of the sum was raised.

Two songs were rendered by school children, "O, Canada!" and "The Maple Leaf," and an exhibition flag drill was given between the singing.

IN THE SPOT-LIGHT

A strip of country lying along the international boundary had a sudden boost into the spot-light on January 20, 1916, when forty farmers organized themselves into what will in future be known as the Whitewater branch of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. A plan for carrying thru one of the greatest organizing movements that has perhaps ever been attempted by any one branch is now before the directors.

KEEN COMPETITION

Central Secretary:—Enclosed you will find a money order for \$49.00, being the net proceeds of a box social given in aid of the Red Cross Fund, by the Edam Branch G.G.A. There were about 100 people present and they all enjoyed themselves very much. There was music, and people danced until about 12 o'clock in the night, then the boxes were sold, there being twenty-four in number. The boxes averaged \$2.50 each, those who could not buy boxes bought little lunch baskets at 25c. each.

Hoping that other locals may do as well as we did.

Y. NEEF,
Secretary Edam Local.

A NEW BRANCH

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the rate-payers of this district held in the Janow school, on the 7th inst., a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association was formed. In the absence of the official organizer, Andrew Knox, who was unable to attend, A. C. Colibaugh presided. The chairman explained in detail the working of the association and the benefits obtained by its members and after a lengthy discussion it was decided to form a branch.

A. C. Colibaugh was appointed president of the association for 1916, and James Wyper, vice-president. J. Scott, A. V. B. Drew and P. S. Potter were appointed directors, and F. Smyth, secretary-treasurer. Some members were enrolled and the secretary called for another meeting at J. Scott's on Saturday evening, the 12th, at 8 o'clock. The meeting then adjourned.

F. SMYTH.

WHAT OTHERS THINK OF US

Mr. J. A. Maharg

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers have been fortunate in the men who have controlled the destinies of the association since it first came into being fifteen years ago. When the history of the organization comes to be written, much of the success of its phenomenal growth will be attributed to one or two men of outstanding ability and genius for organization. And of these none is, we believe, more worthy of eulogy than President J. A. Maharg, who was elected for the sixth consecutive term yesterday as President of the association.

Those who sat in the convention hall yesterday and heard the wild outburst of applause that greeted the announcement that Mr. Maharg had been re-elected by acclamation will not readily forget the scene. A greater personal triumph could scarcely be imagined than the spontaneous outburst of applause that greeted his appearance on the platform after the convention had decided "that they would have no other king but Caesar."

It is not only with the rank and file of the membership that Mr. Maharg can claim popularity. Among the members of the executive he is honored by those with whom he works in the closest harmony and in the supervision of whose councils he is a real and not a titular head.

We believe that the Grain Growers have chosen wisely in again electing Mr. Maharg to the highest office in their gift and we join with them in the hope that he may long be spared to control their destinies. — Saskatoon Star.

You're coming to Regina for the Winter Fair?

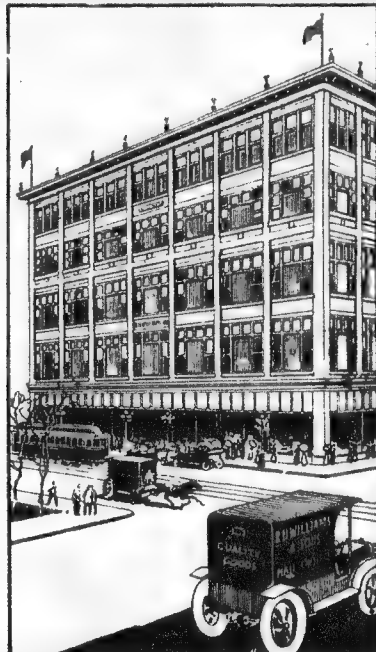
THEN VISIT REGINA'S BIG STORE

It's central location makes it an ideal place to shop. There is a welcome awaiting you, and the conveniences of our Store are for your convenience. Parcels and grips checked free; long-distance Telephone Booth; Rest Room with Stationery Supplies and Telephone.

The New Spring Goods will be on Display

Ask for a copy of our new Spring and Summer Catalogue—It's Free!

R. H. Williams & Sons, Ltd.
REGINA, SASK.



SASKATCHEWAN Pure Bred Bull Sale

will be held in connection with the
Winter Fair at

Exhibition Grounds, Regina

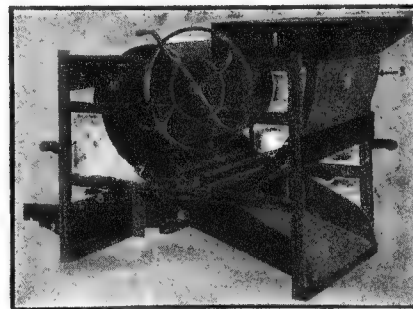
Friday, March 17, 1916, 1.30 p.m.

Under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association. The usual regulations will apply. Annual Meetings of all livestock associations of Saskatchewan will be held in Regina on March 14-16. For further particulars, rules of sale, etc., apply to:—

P. F. BREDT, Acting Secretary, Livestock Breeders' Associations, Regina, Sask.

This Advertisement will not appear again

'Loop the Loop' Seed Grain Grader



New Invention for Improving the Quality of Seed and thereby Increasing the Grain Production

By a simple combination of the principles of gravity and wind in machine form this

Automatic Seed Grain Grader effectively selects the heaviest grains and turns back the smaller and light grains. Positively eliminates Wild Oats from Oats, Wheat or other grain. This mill is easy to adjust and easy to run; handles all kinds of seeds, even to Alfalfa. It is the only gravity grain grader on the market.

Select the Best Grain for Seed and Sell the Remainder

Write for illustrated descriptive circulars to

Seed Grain Grader Co. Ltd.

Geddie McKay Limited, Sec.-Treas.
103 Darke Bldg. Regina, Sask.

WATCH FOR OUR DEMONSTRATION
AT REGINA SPRING FAIR

POWER FARMING OUTFIT

- 1—30 h.p. (draw bar) HART-PARR Oil-burning Tractor Engine. Good as new, for any work.
- 1—14-disc Emerson Engine Gang Plow, excellent condition.
- 2—Trucks or Hitches for operating Disc Harrows, Seeders, Packers, etc.
- 1—40-in. Cylr. North-West Separator, Self-Feeder, Wind Stacker and Wings.

The above listed machinery was used by me on my farm and is ready for work. Not requiring it longer, I offer it for sale at half cost price, i.e., Cupar Sask., as a whole or separately on any terms required with good security at 8 per cent. per annum, or will accept good real estate equity.

J. B. MUSSELMAN, MOOSE JAW

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association
By R. C. Henders, President, Suite 4, Balmoral Court, Winnipeg, to whom
all communications for this page should be sent.

PORTAGE CREEK ASSOCIATION

The Portage Creek branch of the Grain Growers' Association held its annual meeting on February 16. This branch was not very active last year, but they are getting together again this year with fair attendance at their last meeting. They have added some new names to their membership and some of the first members will have an opportunity of again becoming active at their next meeting. F. W. Brown is the new president for 1916, and T. S. Taylor the secretary-treasurer. We wish them every success and hope they will

have a good strong organization in this district.

ROARING RIVER SOCIAL

The Roaring River Grain Growers certainly had a "night out" at the box social and concert which took place on Thursday evening, February 24. The school house was packed to overflowing and everyone was out for a good time. The program committee are to be congratulated on the excellent program that was given, the chief items being from the Swan River Orchestra, which gave several good selections, which were

worth going a long way to hear. The Roaring River Amateur Thespian Society gave an amusing sketch, entitled "Wooing Under Difficulties." The refreshment committee also kept up the reputation which the ladies of the district already have. The boxes were auctioned off by Mr. Spicer, who I am afraid missed his vocation when he took up farming. Everything was a success, and the treasury now has a big bulge in it.

JOHN LIVESAY,
Secretary

A NEW SUGGESTION

The following letter has been received this week:—

Dear Sir:—As the Dominion Government has seen fit to turn us down on the Free Wheat question it seems to me that we have done everything possible except one thing—and that is to ascertain the opinion of the Conser-

vative voter on the subject. This could be done at the time of the voting on the Macdonald Act. As soon as this idea presented itself to me, I put it to the test by interviewing several of our prominent Conservatives in this district and it was very well received—only one turned it down, and he did not believe it would improve prices for us. Now, sir, my plan is to have petitions circulated at each poll for the signatures of Conservative voters only. This could be brought about by a call to the officers of each branch of the Grain Growers' Association approaching prominent Conservatives in their district and getting them to take up the canvassing for the petitions at each poll. I think if the Government could be shown that there were thousands of their supporters who were in favor of Free Wheat they would be apt to reconsider their action.

Now, sir, if you think my plan is worth consideration you could publish in the next issue of The Guide. Your opinion of the Conservative voter may not be the same as mine, but I think that just at this time with the large amount of wheat held over, the drop in price, and the disappointment in not securing access to the market to the south and in the absence of a political election they would sign these petitions. If you will consult with your officials and decide that the idea is not practical I will be quite willing to abide by your decision.

FRED W. HARPER,
President, Springhill G.G.A.
Neepawa P.O.

SOMERSET BRANCH

The regular monthly meeting was held in the Union Bank Hall on Tuesday last. A number of important matters were taken up, but no definite action was taken owing to the small turnout.

Tenders will be called for in the near future for binder twine, as it is felt that the members of the association will be able to make a saving by purchasing in car lots and paying cash. Local dealers will be given preference if the price is right, as it is not the intention of the association to purchase anything away from home unless absolutely necessary.

At the next meeting the members will be asked to make arrangements for a telephone in the station. This is most important and will no doubt meet with the approval of the majority.

These monthly meetings should be well attended if the work undertaken is to be brought to a successful issue, and it is hoped that every member will make it a point to be present on March 25, and bring one or two friends. By working together there is no limit to the good that can be accomplished.—Somerset News and Swan Lake Echo.

ORGANIZER McCUIH REPORTS

After leaving Winnipeg, my first stop was at Nesbitt. At that point I met a number of farmers and called a meeting for Saturday, February 12, but on account of the bad roads and indifference among the farmers of that district only nine attended and no action was taken towards organizing. My next stop was at Carroll. This branch has 16 paid-up members. The day was cold so could only meet a few of the members. Mr. Anderson, the secretary at Carroll, informed me that they were to hold a social early in March when he hoped to place a number more on the paid-up list.

I next spent a few days in the Souris District and on February 19 addressed a meeting in the town hall, Souris, and reorganized the Souris branch. This being the third time they have organized, and with the new officers elected, they hope to be up to the front by the end of the year. R. E. Hopkins, of the Beresford Branch was present, and addressed the meeting, outlining the work carried on by his branch. The new officers of the Souris Association are W. Sanderson, president; Jas. Herriott, vice-president, and W. G. King, secretary-treasurer.

On February 21, I went to Reston. Mr. Wilkins was unable to get a hall for a meeting, so we could not have one.

At Ebor where we once had a branch I found they had disbanded and many



The Plants at Walkerville—your guarantee of QUALITY and Quick Service

Studebaker ideals of quality and the GREAT Studebaker plants at Walkerville—these are your guarantees of quality in Studebaker cars. And especially, the Walkerville plants. For they represent one of the most complete automobile manufactories that any country knows—a guarantee not only of quality, but of Quick Service.

This new SERIES 17 Studebaker FOUR is the supreme effort of these great factories backed by all of Studebaker's resources. Dollar for dollar of the price, it gives more real, actual VALUE than any other 4-cylinder car on the market—FORTY horse power—room for SEVEN—112-inch wheelbase—34 x 4 tires—upholstery of the finest leather—DIVIDED front seats—and scores of other Studebaker refinements that set this new Studebaker in the very forefront of the market.

No man can safely invest a dollar in a car until he knows what Studebaker, one of the industry's leaders, offers. And we urge every man to see this SERIES 17 FOUR—the biggest value that is "Made in Canada"

Four-Cylinder Models

Touring Car, 7-passenger - \$1225
Roadster, 3-passenger - 1200
Landau-Roadster, 3-passenger 1500

Six-Cylinder Models

Touring Car, 7-passenger - \$1450
Roadster, 3-passenger - 1425
Landau-Roadster, 3-passenger 1700

F. O. B. Walkerville

STUDEBAKER

Walkerville, Ont.
Dept. F 42





A FULL POUND OF HIGH MERIT

The Best 16-ounce Seamless Bag. Uniform Size, Extra Strength. No other cotton seamless bag at equal price compares with the Bemis A. Price \$27 per bale of 100 bags. Less than bales, 28¢ cents each. Also Triple B quality, 12 oz., \$22 bale lots of 100 bags. Less than bales, 23 cents each.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO., WINNIPEG

Fish! Fish! Fish!

Fresh white fish and trout direct from our nets to the consumer. We want every farmer in Western Canada to get our price list telling you just what the fish will cost delivered at your station.

DAVIS PRODUCE CO.

P. O. BOX 203
THE PAS - Manitoba

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens 15¢
Young Ducks 17¢
Geese 16¢

Turkeys and Spring Chickens best market price.

For good Heavy Hens ask for prices. These prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.
ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO. - 97 Aikens St., WINNIPEG

CREAM WANTED!

Highest cash prices paid for Cream, sweet or sour. We remit on receipt of each shipment; also pay express charges.

MANITOBA CREAMERY CO. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

SHIP WOLVES MUSKRATS SKUNK FOXES

In fact all kinds of Raw Furs and

BEEF HIDES

to us, and get full market value.

North West Hide & Fur Co. Ltd.
278 Rupert Avenue WINNIPEG, Man.

of their members had joined a branch across the boundary in Saskatchewan. A number are in hopes of reorganizing again in Manitoba this coming summer.

On February 23 I addressed a meeting in Cromer. The attendance was not large, but those present were very much interested in the meeting. Cromer branch is badly handicapped, as they have no place of meeting except by paying \$3.00 for each meeting held in the hall and \$6.00 for a social gathering. The want of a place for meeting where the expense is not so high retards their Association.

On the 24th I held a reorganization meeting in Butler school. There were about twenty present, ladies and gentlemen. After I had addressed the meeting and answered a number of questions it was decided to reorganize and Mr. Norsworthy was elected president, Mr. McKenzie, vice-president, with H. S. Bradley as secretary. We hope to see this branch develop into a good strong organization.

SWAN VALLEY DISTRICT MEETING

Secretary Jno. Livesay, of the Swan Valley District Association, has called a meeting for Tuesday, March 14, at 2 o'clock in Hemings Hall, Swan River. The chief topic for discussion will be organization work and the forming of a Farmers' Buying and Selling Association to be carried on in connection with various local associations in the Valley.

BEAVER AND KATRINE DISTRICTS' CONTRIBUTION

We are in receipt of a draft for \$637.00 from the secretary of the Beaver Association who reports the following in the above districts as having contributed to this fund: Jno. McKelvey, \$25.00; Geo. McKelvey, \$15.00; J. Barber, \$20.00; J. Holmes, \$5.00; J. McRae, \$15.00; F. McLachlan, \$22.00; F. Lake, \$5.00; Walter Gilbert, \$20.00; Roland Thomas, \$20.00; Fred Hodgins, \$15.00; Robt. Clark, \$10.00; Jas. McLachlan, \$20.00; Frank Edgar, \$5.00; H. Taylor, \$20.00; R. McKelvey, \$10.00; Geo. W. Bolton, \$20.00; Robt. McKelvey, Sr., \$25.00; John Taylor, \$25.00; John Hanna, \$20.00; W. McLachlan, \$15.00; Robt. Clark, Sr., \$15.00; Jos. Clark, \$5.00; H. M. Smith, \$30.00; W. B. Graham, \$20.00; B. Richardson, \$22.50; Geo. Pears, \$20.00; M. Thompson, \$20.00; S. Thompson, \$20.00; J. Green, Sr., \$20.00; T. Kelly, \$20.00; Geo. S. Thompson, \$20.00; T. Annison, \$25.00; J. H. Pears, \$5.00; T. Graham, \$22.50; J. Green, \$20.00; H. Zimmerman, \$20.00. Total \$637.00.

This contribution is to be divided between the Red Cross and Belgian Relief work.

PATRIOTIC ACRE RECEIPTS

Previously reported \$9,866.94
Foxwarren G.G. Ass'n 269.60
Beaver and Katrine districts.. 637.00
Eden G.G. Ass'n 64.00
Valley River G.G. Ass'n 99.00
F. H. Broome, Bethany Ass'n.. 20.00
Harmsworth G.G. Ass'n 775.65
Basswood (3rd contribution).. 65.00

Total.....\$11,797.19

FOXWARREN CONTRIBUTION

The following list of subscribers to the Patriotic Acre Fund has been reported by Sec. R. J. Donnelly, accompanied by a cheque for \$269.60:—C. Burnett, \$20.00; R. J. Donnelly, \$20.00; Geo. Laycup, \$20.00; F. Cooper, \$17.00; John Little, \$15.00; M. G. Hay, \$25.00; Thos. Thompson, \$20.00; Hy. Joyce, \$15.00; H. M. Joyce, \$17.00; C. E. Thorp, \$27.86; H. Brown, \$33.94; H. Denham, \$29.80; Thos. McJanet, \$9.00. Total, \$269.60.

SHADELAND CONTRIBUTORS

The following are additional names to those reported last week as contributing to the \$438.50 sent in and reported:—Martin Nichol, \$25.00; S. G. Forrest, \$25.00; W. B. Moore, \$25.00.

VALLEY RIVER RETURNS

Francis Kilty, secretary Valley River Association sends in the following returns of Patriotic Acre pledges:—J. A. Weir, \$21.00; A. U. Spencer, \$25.00; R. J. McQuay, \$25.00; Geo. Wait, \$28.00. Total, \$99.00, all for the Red Cross Society.

Who's Seeds

For Upward of Twenty Years the name McKenzie has been inseparably associated with quality and distinction in Seeds.

The McKenzie name today is a synonym for Seed Service and Satisfaction—a guarantee of integrity and authenticity of treatment.

Now is the time to buy—Seeding Time is at hand. Order these choice Stocks today.

	Prices Brandon	Calgary
WHEAT—Marquis—McKenzie's Gold Standard. This brand is a pledge of quality to the buyer. It took second prize at the World's Congress, only failing to get 1st prize by 2 points	\$1.70	\$1.80
WHEAT—Marquis—McKenzie's Selected. Per bush.	1.40	1.55
WHEAT—Marquis—Registered per 100 lbs.	3.50	3.75
OATS—Banner—McKenzie's Special Strain. Per bush. ....	.85	1.05
OATS—60 Day or July. Per bush.	1.00	1.05
RYE—Spring—The sure Hay and Fodder Crop. Per bush.	1.35	1.50

Prices quoted on above are for quantities of 10 bushels or over. Bags 25 cents extra, containing two bushels, excepting Registered stocks, which contain 100 lbs.

FIELD PEAS. The great Fodder Crop can be fed to any kind of stock. Highly relished by all.

Golden Vane. Per bush.	\$3.10	\$3.40
Canadian Field Per bush.	3.10	3.40
Canadian Beauty Per bush.	3.80	3.95
Prussian Blue Per bush.	3.80	3.95
Black Rye Marrowfat. Per bush.	3.80	3.95
White Marrowfat. Per bush.	3.80	3.95

Prices quoted are for quantities 5 bushels or more.

Also Superfine Stocks of Corn, Barley, Clovers, Grasses, Alfalfa, Flax, Millet.



Your Garden Needs Good Seeds.

You can make it gay with flowers and a source of pleasure and profit by sowing McKenzie's. Wrap a Dollar Bill in an envelope and we will send you McKenzie's Vegetable Collection. It will ensure a fresh supply of green vegetables all the summer.

WRITE TODAY FOR MCKENZIE'S 20TH ANNUAL—"THE RED GUIDE BOOK FOR THE WEST."

Ask Your Dealer

McKenzie's Seeds, possessing all the attributes of perfect Seeds, will be found in the leading Stores throughout the West.

A. E. McKenzie Co. Ltd.

Brandon, Man. Calgary, Alta.

Live Poultry Wanted

We guarantee to pay you prices here quoted. These prices are for live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg, and if they are satisfactory let us hear from you how many you have and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt returns.

Hens Per Lb. 15c	Ducks Per Lb. 15c
Young Roosters " 14c	Geese " 15c
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Lent Commences Wednesday, March 8th, 1916

FRESH WINTER CAUGHT FISH

Lake Superior Silver Herring, 100 lb. sacks Each \$2.25	
Jack Fish or Pike Per lb. .04½	
Lake Manitoba Mullet "02½	
Lake Winnipeg White Fish "10	
Winter Caught White Fish "08½	
Small No. 1 White Fish "05½	

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White Fish in 100 lb. kegs \$7.50	
White Fish in 20 lb. pails 1.50	
Salt Cod Fish, whole or in 1 lb. bricks09	
Finnan Haddie, 30 lb. boxes Each 3.00	
Haddie Fillets, 15 lb. boxes " 2.00	
Bloaters, 25 lb. boxes " 2.00	
Smoked White Fish, 10 lb. baskets 1.40	
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When ordering state whether to ship by freight or by express. Prompt shipments made. Mail your order today.

Bankers: Dominion Bank, North End Branch, Winnipeg. **TERMS: Cash with Order.**
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**New Importation Just Arrived: 12 Clydesdales,
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All the above stallions are from yearlings to five-year-olds, and are the big, drafty, good, hardy kind. The Hackney is a first prize winner at the Toronto and London Shows. Now is your opportunity if your district or you yourself need a good pure-bred stallion. **OUR SERVICE WILL SUPPLY JUST WHAT YOU WANT.** We have been in the stallion business nearly 15 years and have never had a lawsuit about our guarantee, and the best advertising we get is from our old customers. For the past four years over 50 per cent. of our business each year was with old customers. If you have a stallion that you have had 3 or more years that is sound and sure, we will give you an **EXCHANGE**, merely charging you for the difference in age or quality. We have taken in exchange several aged horses, 8 to 12 years old, that are sound, sure, and good stock horses, that we will sell for about half of their year's earning power.

Write and let us explain our Guarantee and Insurance Agreement
VANSTONE & ROGERS
NORTH BATTLEFORD — SASKATCHEWAN



20 - CLYDESDALES - 20

I am in a position to offer farmers, breeders and horse associations their choice of the largest and best selection of Clydesdale Stallions to be found in Western Canada today. New importation recently arrived. Ages coming two, coming three and coming six years. Make your selection now. Terms to responsible parties. All business personally conducted. Write or call.

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For immediate sale "Right Honor" (18786), three years old, weight 1,600 pounds. This horse is a half brother to the championship colt at Calgary Fair last spring. Also good two-year-old off the same mare, and another three-year-old colt from imported sire and dam. These stallions are of the best Clydesdale blood to be found, with clean flat bone and silky hair—"The kind that wins and the kind that sells." For prices apply—

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Alberta Spring Horse Show CALGARY

Afternoons and Evenings, April 13 to 15

PRIZE LIST NOW READY **ENTRIES CLOSE APRIL 1st**
Association Auction Sale of Purebred Bulls, Calgary, April 10th to 12th. Send for catalogue. Entries close March 10th.
Association Auction Sale of Bulls, Lacombe, May 31st. Entries close May 1st. Bulls to be judged Monday, Sale commences 9.30 a.m. Tuesday. 400 bulls sold by the Association in 1915.
Freight paid on bulls to purchaser's nearest station for nominal fee. Reduced passenger rates.

GEO. LANE, President Alberta Horse Breeders' Association
J. L. WALTERS, President Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association
E. L. RICHARDSON, Sec. and Managing Director, Alberta Livestock Assn., Calgary

CASTOR PURE BRED STOCK SHOW and SALE Horses and Cattle

March 29th and 30th
\$500 - IN PRIZES - \$500

Special Rates on C.P.R. Lines in Alberta
Entries for Show and Sale end March 13th

GOVERNMENT JUDGES. **W. S. PAISLEY**, Lacombe, Auctioneer

For Entry Forms and Information write—

O. W. COLLEY, Secretary, Castor Pure Bred Stock Association, Castor, Alberta

The Provincial Winter Fair Regina, Sask. March 14-17, 1916

EXHIBITS—Heavy Horses, Light Horses, Beef Cattle, Sheep and Swine

Features—Livestock Judging, Judging Competitions, Annual Meetings of Provincial Livestock Associations, Pure-Bred Cattle Sale on Friday, March 17th; Military Tournament by the 68th Battalion; Attractive Musical Programme, etc.

Single Fare Rates on the Railways

ROBERT SINTON,
President.

D. T. ELDERKIN,
Manager, Regina

Livestock News

BULL SALE AT REGINA

The eleventh annual sale of purebred cattle, under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association, will be held in connection with the Winter Fair at Regina, on Friday, March 17, at 1.30 p.m. This sale has become thoroughly established and affords an excellent opportunity for those desiring to purchase high-class breeding bulls, all pedigrees being guaranteed by the association. Animals bought at this sale will be shipped to any point in Saskatchewan at a uniform rate of \$3.00 per head. The offerings include Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus and Holsteins, and will be judged two days previous to the sale, thus giving intending purchasers every facility to inspect the cattle. The following is the order of the annual meetings of the associations: Tuesday, March 14, 4.30 p.m., Horse Breeders' association. Wednesday, March 15, 9 a.m., Sheep Breeders' association. Wednesday, March 15, 4.30 p.m., Cattle Breeders' association. Thursday, March 16, 9 a.m., Swine Breeders' association. Friday, March 17, 9.30 a.m., joint meeting of the executive committees of the Livestock associations.

Saskatchewan stockmen should attend these meetings in large numbers, since several matters of importance are to be decided upon. It has been suggested, for instance, that instead of holding the annual meetings in conjunction with the fair, there be a livestock convention week some time at the beginning of the year, date and place to be decided upon. This is a matter which deserves serious consideration, as in past years very little time could be given to the discussion of livestock problems, and outside of the election of officers for the ensuing year, little was done. Come prepared to express an opinion on this matter.

CALGARY STOCK SHOWS

The annual spring stock shows at Calgary will be held from April 10 to 15. Owing to the growth of these shows and the use of a portion of the buildings by the Militia department, it has been found difficult to provide sufficient accommodation for the two shows at one time. The bull sale will, therefore, be held from April 10 to 12. The bulls will be judged on Monday and the sale will commence at 9.30 a.m. Tuesday and continue until Wednesday evening. The horse show will be held on the afternoons and evenings of April 13 to 15. A thousand dollars has been added to the horse prize list over the previous year, and the prizes will be paid on a new basis according to the number of entries in each class. Last year the evening horse show was discontinued owing to the war. The evening show, however, will be one of the special features at the forthcoming show, including harness, saddle and jumping classes. The prize list is now ready. Entries for the show close on April 1.

The freight on animals purchased is paid to the purchaser's nearest railway station in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and B.C. Mainland points for a nominal fee, and special passenger rates will be in force from Alberta points. S. W. Paisley, of Blackfalds, who has officiated at all the sales held by the association without a break, will again act as auctioneer.

REGINA WINTER FAIR

The Saskatchewan Provincial Winter Fair is to be held at Regina, on March 14 to 17. The entries in all the classes of livestock give promise of breaking all records. In addition to the livestock exhibits, competitions in livestock judging will be held between students of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Agricultural Colleges. Keen competition is expected and this will materially add to the interest of the show. The pure-bred cattle sale will be held on Friday, March 17, at 1.30 p.m. Animals of the various breeds will all be registered and sold by auction to the highest bidder. Return tickets at lowest one way fare will be sold to Regina from all stations in Saskatchewan and east to Brandon, Souris, Manson and McAuley. These single fare tickets will be on sale from Monday, March 13, to Friday, March 17, and are good for return any day up to March 20.

DISSOLUTION SALE

Breeders of livestock and farmers generally in Alberta should be interested in the Harreance Bros. dissolution sale, to be held just north of Bennet Siding, 4 miles N.W. of Langdon and 15 miles east of Calgary, on Tuesday, March 14, by J. W. Durno. A complete outfit of horses, cattle, hogs, implements, household goods, as well as the farm, comes under the hammer to be sold without reserve. Several registered Clydes, Shorthorns and Berkshires are included in the offering.

SHORTHORN BREEDERS' SALE

The Shorthorn breeders' sale, to be held at London, Ont., on March 29, is recognized by all those interested in the breed as a great event and one well worthy of going a long distance to attend. It is evident to all that with consignments from such breeders as J. T. Gibson, Denfield, J. Watt and Son, Elora; Harry Smith, Hay; The Nicholsons, Parkhill, and others, representative individuals of the choicest breeding will be up at auction. There will be 35 young bulls and 30 females for sale. For the convenience of any who cannot attend the sale in person, H. M. Pettit, secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn association will fill any orders received. Harry Smith, Hay, Ont., is the sale manager and catalogs with full particulars can be obtained by writing to him.

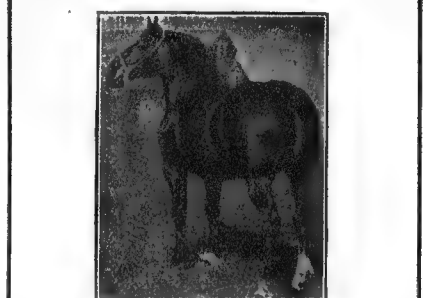
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ANDREW GRAHAM, Pomeroy P.O., Man.



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Percherons, Belgians and Shires

Of the large, drafty, heavy-boned, good styled type. Come and see them. They will suit you, so will my prices.

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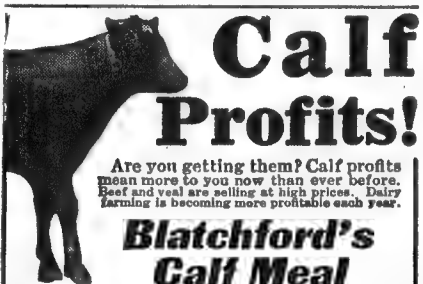
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Write for New Data See actual figures showing you how to increase your calf profits. **Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Dept. 104, Winnipeg, Man.**

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The Only Effective Remedy for Bots and Worms in Horses. They have been used by thousands of farmers and veterinarians with excellent results. If your horses are run down, stubborn, lazy, etc., just try some "HEUREKA CAPSULES" and see what they will do. **PRICE: \$2.00 FOR 12 CAPSULES** 10 cents for postage extra. Orders from 5 dozens up will be filled postage free. Order today from:

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DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horse-men who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents Wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

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The King of Remedies
No blistering or loss of hair.
Horse works.
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OUR Save-The-Horse BOOK is a Mind Settler; Tells How to Test for Bone Spavin-What TO DO for a Lame Horse. It is our 20 Years' Experience and Discoveries. COVERS 58 forms of LAMENESS-WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

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Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's

Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee-your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application-occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

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MANITOBA'S FARM LABOR SUPPLY

Realizing the probability of a keen shortage of farm help during the coming spring and summer, the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration is making a strenuous effort thru its St. Paul agency, to induce the immigration of a large number of farm workers from the United States. A widely reaching publicity campaign is being carried on down there to secure men, and it is hoped to direct them from the St. Paul headquarters to ultimate destinations in Manitoba.

In order that the department officials at St. Paul may be able to distribute the men efficiently, the various branches of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association are being asked to meet and receive from individual farmers direct applications for such help as they will require. The applications so signed are not in any sense to be regarded as binding the farmers to accept men sent them, but are gathered rather in order that the needs of the different parts of the country may be intimately known and met.

The department, however, realizes that there are very many farmers who will not attend any gathering that may be held by the Grain Growers' Association or any other body taking up this question, and so it is appealing direct to the farmers thru the papers as well. Any Manitoba farmer wishing to hire a man is therefore asked to write directly to the Immigration Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, and secure as many blank forms as he and his friends may need; then, having filled these, to mail them direct to the department's office at St. Paul, according to instructions supplied. The department cannot guarantee, of course, to fill all the orders received, but it will do its best. In order to assist the movement, the Canadian railways are offering a special rate to all such incoming farm workers from the International boundary line northward.

CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY MARKETING

Readers of The Guide will remember that a co-operative poultry marketing project was undertaken by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture during November and December last. The results obtained by those marketing thru the department have just been announced and it is gratifying to note that considerably increased prices have been realized.

Altogether 8,240 pounds of poultry were handled thru the poultry marketing car, which was operated from October 25 to December 3; and 18,799 pounds were handled thru the poultry marketing station, which was established in Saskatoon and operated from December 6 to 18.

The following table shows the prices realized for the various grades of poultry, after defraying the cost of killing, packing, handling, storage and insurance:-

	When sold thru car.	When sold thru station.
No. 1 Chicken	16.65c	14.9c
No. 2 Chicken	13.15c	11.4c
No. 3 Chicken	8.75c	7.0c
No. 1 Fowl	13.65c	11.9c
No. 2 Fowl	11.56c	9.8c
No. 3 Fowl	3.75c	2.0c
No. 1 Duck	15.05c	13.8c
No. 2 Duck	13.45c	11.7c
No. 3 Duck	6.75c	
No. 1 Turkey	21.25c	19.5c
No. 2 Turkey	16.75c	15.0c
No. 3 Turkey		10.0c
No. 1 Geese	14.75c	13.0c

The department states that higher prices could have been obtained had the producers not been so anxious to receive their final payment soon after delivering the birds. The poultry market is always glutted by the large amount of poultry offered during the Christmas season, and those in charge of the project were anxious to hold the birds until March or April. The prices realized are, however, larger than those prevailing at country points thruout the province last fall, and it is felt that the success of the undertaking will warrant the department in taking the matter up in a larger way next season.

TO PERCHERON LOVERS

E. POOTMANS & SONS, OF REGINA, are putting their splendid bunch of pure-bred Percheron mares and stallions on the market. These horses were imported from France before the war and have never been offered for sale before, but have been kept on our stock farm for breeding purposes. Here is a splendid opportunity for Percheron breeders to get some of the best blood of France. Will be shown at Regina Winter Fair. Also a few Belgian stallions and mares on hand.

Write us for prices and terms early, as exportation of mares is prohibited in France and we cannot import any more.

E. POOTMANS & SONS, REGINA, SASK.

Pure Bred Hereford Cattle

"The kind that make the Biggest, Choicest Steers"

BRED AND REARED on the RANGE in ALBERTA

All Willow Spring Herefords are already acclimatized and will produce the best results under Western conditions. Herd headed by the celebrated

"Beau Perfection 11th," "Drumsticks," "Governor Hadley" and "Fairfax Perfection"

The herd consists of over 400 head of splendid Herefords, many of which have won prizes in the Western show rings. I have a bunch of fine yearlings and two-year-old bulls for immediate sale. All are bred from the very best Hereford blood. Any one of these bulls will make a first class herd header. Can supply stock of both sexes, unrelated if desired, and of all ages.

Write or **FRANK COLLICUT** Willow Springs Ranch, Crossfield, or 636 Eleventh Avenue, Calgary
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IT'S not a catalogue but a book of information—brim full of valuable money saving facts for the farmer.

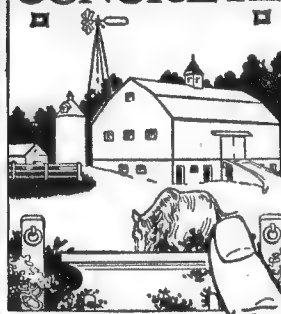
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GUIDE EDITOR ENLISTS

John W. Ward, who has been on the editorial staff of the Grain Growers' Guide for over five years past, put on the King's uniform last week and has become a private soldier in the 203rd Battalion, otherwise known as the "dry" and the "No. 1 Hard" Battalion. When Mr. Ward first joined The Guide staff in 1910, he spent one session in the press gallery at Ottawa as



PTE. JOHN W. WARD

special correspondent for The Guide. Subsequently he has been in The Guide office and filled the position of associate editor. He is a keen student of political, social and economic problems, and as a result of his studies he has contributed a great deal of valuable information to the columns of The Guide. On the occasion of his leaving, the staff of The Guide presented him with a handsome silver wrist watch suitably inscribed, and expressed the wish that the time would soon come when the war would be over and he would return again to take up his labors on The Guide.

CO-OPERATIVE WOOL MARKETING

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture announces that it will again carry on co-operative wool marketing for the farmers of the province, and it is advising wool growers to be in no hurry to accept early bids that may come to them from private quarters. Last year the Government co-operative wool sale was a decided success, and, judging by the present very strong situation in the wool trade, it is believed that even better prices may be obtained this season. The whole project, together with many helpful hints in relation to wool handling, is set forth in Circular No. 33, which may be had free by writing a post card request to the Publications Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

VILLAGE EXCITEMENT

"May I ask the cause of all this excitement?" asked the stranger in the little village.

"Certainly," replied the countryman. "We're celebrating the birthday of the oldest inhabitant, sir. She's a hundred and one today."

"Indeed! And may I ask who's that little man, with the dreadfully sad countenance, walking by the old lady's side?"

"Oh, that's the old lady's son-in-law, sir. He's been keeping up the payments on her life insurance policy for the last thirty years!"

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Any farmer having seed grain for sale should have a copy of the above booklet, which The Guide has prepared. It contains a complete summary of the handling and marketing of seed grain. A copy will be sent free on application. Write for yours today. Address:
The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg Man.

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BLOCKS

Helping Solve Farm Problems

Continued from Page 8

that contains some of the good feeding qualities of alfalfa and the hardiness of the sweet clover. We are also endeavoring to discover a crop rotation that will require less moisture than those used at the present time.

Soil Under Farmer's Control

The soil is a factor that is largely under the control of the farmer. It presents to him, however, two difficulties: First, the proper method of cultivation to obtain the maximum yields, and second, the improvement or maintenance of the physical and chemical condition. The former is one that most farmers have already solved, but it may be interesting to note that the subsurface packer has given best satisfaction after the plow and the surface packer after the seeder. In the consideration of the second problem different methods of returning vegetable and plant food to the soil are being tested. Up to the present at least the use of the grasses and legumes in the rotation and the application of barnyard manure seem to be most effective.

The crops give us a factor that should be completely under man's control. They, however, present, first, a difficulty in the selection of the kind, variety and the best within the variety, and second, treatment of seed, seeding, cultivation and harvesting. In the selection of the crop we are trying out a large number of varieties of the grains, grasses, clovers, roots, corn, etc. Up to the present we have found nothing better among the wheats than Marquis, among the oats than Victory and Banner, among the grasses for hay than Western rye and for pasture than Bromes, but none of these seem to embody perfection, consequently, both the cerealist and agrostologist are endeavoring to produce or discover something still better. In reference to the treatment, we are trying out different rates of seeding, and in cultivation we are endeavoring to discover if it is profitable to harrow the growing grain, and if so, what is the proper stage of growth to do it. In this connection there seems to be a large number of questions that are as yet unanswered. At the present time it would seem that it would be good practice to harrow the wheat crop just when it was coming thru the ground. Weeds constitute a factor that should be under the control of man, but does not seem to be in most parts of the province. However, here and there, right in the worst infested districts, will be found farmers who have clean farms, which would seem to demonstrate that the weeds could be controlled. Our work in this connection lies in the endeavor to discover the best method of controlling the weeds once they have been introduced. This is most difficult because on our own field we have few weeds, so that we must depend on observations on weed infested farms throughout the country.

Plant diseases present a difficulty that is partly under the control of the farmer. Some of the diseases, such as smut and wilt, can be partly overcome by treating the seed and completely overcome by treating the seed and rotating the crops. The best method of treating has not yet been discovered. We are trying out about fifteen or twenty different methods. At the present time our results seem to indicate that formalin will give slightly better results than bluestone.

There is always more or less loss in our field crops due to the attack of insects. The average man is not much concerned, however, unless they produce nearly a complete crop failure, such as the cut-worm did in some districts last year. While their identification and methods of control are left largely in the hands of the professor of entomology, the Field Husbandry Department does, in a general way, endeavor to determine the best method of cultivation and crop rotation to use in the control of these pests.

Distributing the Results Obtained

It will be seen that the Field Husbandry Department is endeavoring to grapple with a number of the problems affecting the farmer in the field, and even at the present time we have discovered some methods of overcoming

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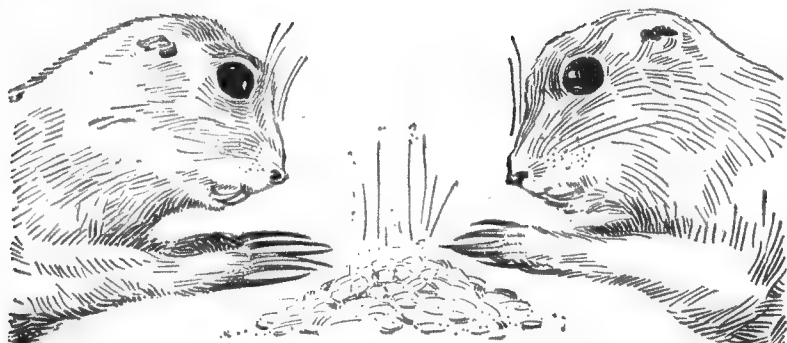
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these difficulties that are not known by many of our farmers. It is one thing to have discovered the solution and it is another to present the solution to the men who can make use of it. We have in connection with the Agricultural College a number of different avenues for the dissemination of this knowledge to the farmer. In the regular courses at the college we endeavor to give the students the most up-to-date knowledge along these lines, not only from the work we have conducted on our own farm, but from the work conducted on the various experimental farms and stations thruout the world. We then endeavor to reach the man who is not able to attend the college by lectures at Short Courses and Institute meetings, but even in this way we cannot get all our information to all the people who would use it. We, therefore, use bulletins, circulars and posters, in which we endeavor to make known to the farmers some of the most effective methods of solving their problems, but we believe even in this way the information required by all is not received. To cope with this to some extent, we have a large private correspondence with men thruout the province in which an endeavor is made to deal with the individual problems of the man on the farm.

Self Feeding of Swine

Continued from Page 9

twice a day, have made an average gain of 209 pounds.

The Scientists Beaten

Compared to these the pigs getting the Deitrich ration have gained 185 pounds, those getting the Kellner ration 205 pounds, and the ones getting the Wolff-Lehmann ration only 145 pounds. From a physiological standpoint, at least, it is very evident that the pigs are able to balance their own ration better than any feeding expert can balance it for them.

The explanation for this, thinks Professor Evvard, is that the individual requirements of the different pigs in a lot vary at any given time, and that the requirements change from week to week. It is impossible to meet those requirements exactly by a computed ration. But when the pigs are given free choice of a sufficient variety of feeds their appetites dictate how much of the supplement to eat, and they have an accurately balanced ration every day—each hog every day.

Another thing: The variations in the demands of the animals for supplement makes it impracticable to mix corn and supplements together to feed in a self-feeder. If more of the supplement is included than the hogs desire they will root it out to get the corn, and if too little supplement is included in the mixture they will root out the corn to get the supplement. Mixtures don't go in self-feeding. Each ingredient of the ration must be put in a separate self-feeder, and then each animal can take as much or as little of each as his appetite dictates. The appetite of a hog may not always guide him just right, but in general it is a safer guide than a man-made feeding table, and gives better results.

Hogs Not So Hoggish

Knowing the keen appetite of hogs for tankage I wondered, when I first heard of offering it in self-feeders, how it could possibly be safe to put before them so freely. I asked Professor Evvard if the hogs ever made "hogs" of themselves eating tankage. He told me that the first time they tried feeding it in a self-feeder the hogs ate nearly two pounds of tankage apiece the first day. It looked very much as if the plan would fall flat, but they screwed up their nerve and tried it a while longer. Soon the hogs became satisfied, reached a sort of protein equilibrium, perhaps, and dropped back to a very normal consumption of the tankage.

Hogs really show excellent judgment, or instinct, in eating supplement from a self-feeder. Professor Evvard showed me a chart on which lines represented the feed consumption of a lot of pigs from weaning time until they were marketed. They were fed corn, whole oats and meat meal, each in a self-feeder. Oats consumption was very light thru-

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Mr. Wheeler's stock of seed is getting low. We have purchased a quantity of his Prize Winning strain of Marquis to donate to our readers. We have had this seed put up into 10 and 20 pound parcels, which are worth respectively \$2.50 and \$5.00 per parcel for seed purposes. Ten pounds of this seed should seed about one-eighth of an acre, and if properly cared for will produce at least six bushels of choice seed, which in another year would produce enough seed for a large field. Mr. Wheeler will certify to the Canadian Seed Growers' Association that he supplied each of these packages from his first generation seed, and this will entitle the seed to registration.

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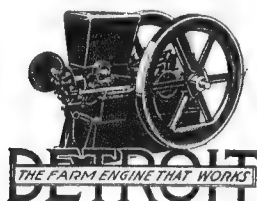
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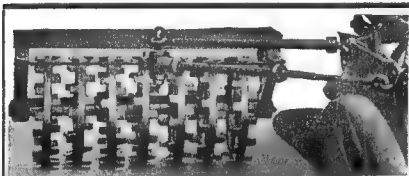
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out the whole period. While the consumption of corn increased constantly up to the time the pigs were 200 days old, the consumption of meat meal ran almost level until the 180th day, when it began to decline. When the pigs reached 300 pounds in weight more than 99 per cent. of their ration, by their own choice, was corn. This shows quite conclusively that hogs will not eat more tankage than they need.

How Much Corn on Pasture?

Here in Nebraska we have laid a lot of emphasis on making the fullest use of alfalfa pasture in growing pigs. While Prof. Evvard was showing me his forage feeding experiments I was wondering whether it would pay a farmer who had plenty of alfalfa pasture for his hogs, and wanted to make the greatest use of it, to feed corn in a self-feeder to shoats on alfalfa pasture. I was wondering if it would not pay better to limit the grain somewhat and make the pigs eat more alfalfa. I asked about it. Professor Evvard replied that it depended upon circumstances and conditions, such as the price of corn and the desirability of making rapid gains. He is firmly convinced, however, that it doesn't pay to limit the corn too much, for that results in stunted pigs.

At Ames I saw lots of pigs that had received a 1 per cent. ration of corn—one pound of corn a day to each 100 pounds of liveweight—on alfalfa pasture. They were rather runty. Two per cent. of corn is not sufficient to give the greatest thrift. The pigs that received 3 per cent. corn were doing very well, but those which received their corn in self-feeders were the largest, sleekest and thriftiest of all.

Perhaps the gains on the self-fed lots had cost more—and maybe not. Professor Evvard called my attention to a common error in figuring that sometimes make it appear that a limited grain ration on alfalfa pasture makes cheaper gains than self-feeding. It lies in calculating the cost of gains of all the hogs at the time the self-fed hogs are ready for market. That is unfair and inaccurate, because the pigs on the limited grain rations must be kept several weeks longer to attain the same weight, and by that time their gains may have cost just as much as those of the self-fed pigs. Both the time and weight elements must be taken into consideration in comparing rations, and not the time element only. At Ames the practice is to bring all the lots in an experiment to the same weight, and then figure the results from that standpoint as well as from the standpoint of time.

Supplement with Alfalfa

The advisability of feeding some concentrated protein supplement, such as meat meal or tankage, to pigs being pushed along on alfalfa pasture was another question I raised. Repeated experiments at Ames seem to show that it is profitable to feed a small amount of protein supplement to pigs even on good alfalfa pasture. It will be seen from the first table above that the lots fed meat meal made the cheapest gain and the greatest profit. When a protein supplement is used, the Iowa experiments show that it should not be self-fed unless the corn is also self-fed, because the hogs, under those conditions, are likely to eat too much tankage. When the corn is self-fed, the tankage may be self-fed also, and then the pigs will take just so much of each as their appetites dictate. Peculiarly enough, when the corn is self-fed, either on pasture or in a dry-lot, the pigs do not require so much protein supplement. Whether well-grown shoats being fed corn and alfalfa hay in a dry-lot in the fall or winter should have some concentrated protein supplement in addition is not a settled question. It is one that deeply concerns Nebraska hog growers. I asked Professor Evvard about it. He replied that if fattening hogs did not eat as much as a pound of good alfalfa hay a day apiece, he thought they should have some additional protein.

Hog Not an Economist

I then asked whether he would feed the corn, alfalfa hay and the concentrated protein supplement each in a self-feeder. The corn and alfalfa hay



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he would give in self-feeders, he said, but it would hardly be wise to feed the supplement that way, especially if it was tankage.

"The hog is a physiologist, not an economist," said Professor Evvard, "and while he will balance his own ra-

tion when the proper feeds are placed before him, he does not know anything about prices of feeds. He will take his protein from the most palatable source, even tho it cost a dollar a pound. In this case the palatable source would probably be the tankage, and the alf-

alfa hay would be neglected. Therefore, I would feed the tankage by hand in limited amounts in order to induce a good consumption of alfalfa hay." Which shows that the self-feeder will not entirely relieve the hog feeder from exercising his head.

In growing breeding stock the self-feeder may be used while the pigs are young. They do not tend to become too fat up to sixty days. I saw some gilts in an alfalfa lot at Ames that had been self-fed on corn, without supplement, from weaning time. They were in excellent condition, but no breeder would have called them too fat. But it would not be wise, of course, to self-feed them up to breeding time.

Brood sows suckling pigs have been self-fed at Ames with splendid success. They are not put on the self-feeder for ten days after farrowing, however. Corn, tankage and middlings, in addition to pasture, are the feeds offered—with the usual seasoning of charcoal, limestone and salt. The pigs eat at the self-feeders also as soon as they are old enough to nibble, and are singularly free from scours. Sows allowed to feed themselves do not lose weight as when they are hand-fed. Moreover, in balancing their own ration they eat more protein than feeding standards call for, and it is improbable that they are badly mistaken.

Self-Feeding Requires Care

Professor Evvard wants it distinctly understood that he does not recommend the self-feeder as a panacea for all the troubles of hog men. It must be used with judgment. In the first place, plenty of trough room should be provided, so the hogs will not have to stand around and wait their turn to eat. At Ames they allow for a ten-foot trough, forty to eighty weaning pigs, twenty to forty 100 pound shoats, twenty to thirty 200 pound hogs and fifteen to thirty old sows.

The self-feeders should be placed where the hogs can eat comfortably in bad weather. In one experiment made in the winter a decided difference in gains was noted between two lots, one of which had its self-feeders indoors and the other outdoors. The hogs fed inside made much the better gains. Care must be exercised to see that the self-feeders are always supplied with feed. In other words, a farmer must not think that the self-feeder will allow him to go away and forget his hogs entirely. Chickens and rats are very fond of the self-feeding plan, and will take a lot of the feed if permitted. This is something that must be considered seriously on the farm.

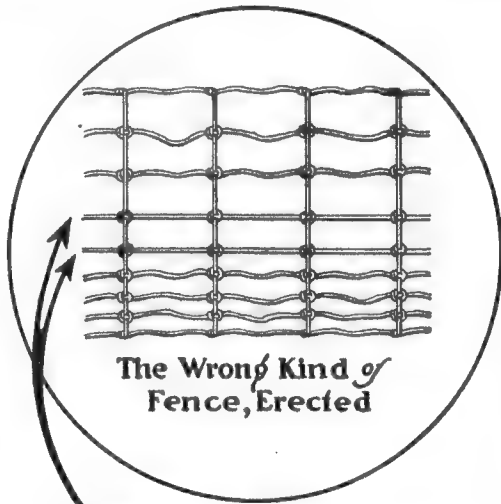
Feed Food Dry

In addition to grain and forage, Professor Evvard emphasizes that hogs should have plenty of water before them all the time, together with charcoal and ground limestone, each in separate self-feeders, and plenty of salt. They have found rock salt very satisfactory at Ames. Ear corn as well as shelled corn may be fed in self-feeders. The ear corn self-feeder should be placed on a platform or feeding floor, so the hogs will not waste the ears they pull out. Ground corn is no longer considered in feeding hogs at Ames. Repeated experiments have shown that it does not produce as much gain, pound for pound, as whole corn.

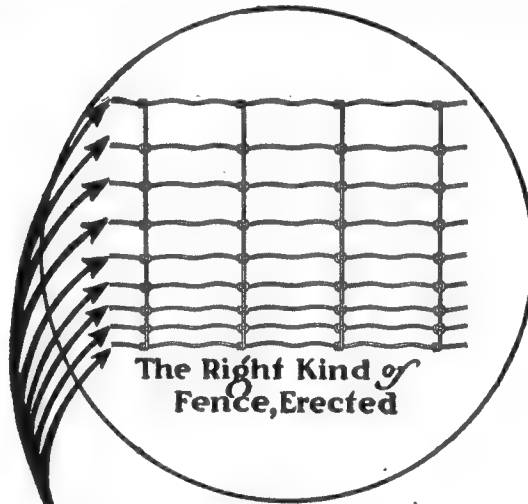
The Iowa system of self-feeding swine certainly simplifies the growing of hogs. It eliminates a large part of the daily "chores." It does away with the slop barrel, and with it a lot of dirty work. All the feeds are fed dry, and the hogs are allowed to mix with them what water they desire. Experiments at Ames as well as elsewhere show that there is no advantage in moistening feeds and feeding them in the form of slop, thick or thin. In the self-feeding plan the feeds are given in the simplest and easiest way. When a judicious selection of feeds is put before the hogs, and all the necessary precautions are taken, they may be depended upon to feed themselves and balance their own rations better than it could be done for them.

PAY DAY, YOU KNOW

"What are you digging for?" asked the bystander. The workman looked up. "Money," he replied. "Money!" ejaculated the amazed wayfarer. "And when do you expect to strike it?" "Saturday," replied the workman, and resumed digging.



SNAP! will go those two tight wires as soon as an extra strain is put on this wrong kind of fence.



SAFE— this PAGE FENCE holds against all the jars and jolts the heaviest cattle can give it.

ONE of the big things about Page Fence is the even distribution of its strength—in such a way that the strain is on all wires equally.

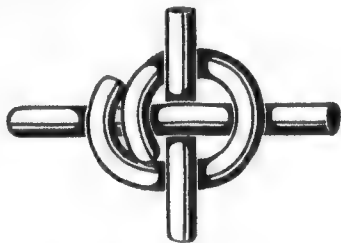
This is accomplished by expert, careful workmanship—it can be secured in no other way. Even the most perfect fence-making looms will not automatically avoid the evil of loose wires, caused by uneven feeding in the looms—nor can it be avoided by inspection of the wire after it is woven and rolled.

The time to inspect fence is while it's being made. That is the way Page Fence is made—always under the watchful eye of a skilled workman who takes pride in the superlative quality of the product. His is the responsibility of seeing that no one wire, or no two wires, go into that loom faster than the rest.

Isn't it simply good business to secure the Page kind of fence, since you can get it at a price no higher than the poor, defective fence shown in the left-hand picture?

We cannot make all the fence—so we "make the best of it."

Send your next order to us direct, enclosing cash, bank draft, express or money order. We will ship immediately. Write for our Catalogue.



THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

101 James Street East

WINNIPEG

PRICE LIST

PAGE MEDIUM-WEIGHT FENCE

No. of wires	Height in inches	Uprights in inches apart	Spacings of horizontals	Price f.o.b. Winnipeg
5	36	16½	8,8,10,10	\$0.21½
6	42	16½	7,7,8,10,10	.25
7	26	8	3,3,4,5,5,6	.29½
7	26	12	3,3,4,5,5,6	.28
8	48	16½	4,5,6,7,8,9,9	.31
9	36	12	3,3,3,4,5,6,6,6	.33
10	54	16½	3,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,9	.37

PAGE SPECIAL POULTRY FENCE

No. of wires	Height in inches	Uprights in inches apart	Spacings of horizontals	Price f.o.b. Winnipeg
18	48	8	2-inch spaces at bottom	\$0.56
20	60	8	2-inch spaces at bottom	.63
GATES for 3-ft. opening, 4 ft. high				\$2.20
GATES for 12-ft. opening, 4 ft. high (Railroad Style)				4.45
GATES for 14-ft. opening, 4 ft. high (Railroad Style)				4.95
GATES for 16 ft. opening, 4 ft. high (Railroad Style)				5.40
POSTS, Angle Steel, 1½x1½x½, 7 1-8 ft. long				.37
STRETCHING TOOLS (Set)				9.00
STAPLES, 25 lb. box				1.10
BRACE WIRE, 25 lbs.				1.00

PAGE HEAVY FENCE

No. of wires	Height in inches	Uprights in inches apart	Spacings of horizontals	Price f.o.b. Winnipeg
4	30	22	10,10,10	\$0.22½
5	37	22	8,9,10,10	.26½
6	40	22	6½,7,8½,9,9	.30½
7	48	22	5,6½,7½,9,10,10	.35½
9	52	23	4,4,5,5½,7,8½,9,9	.43½

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR AND BROODER BOTH FOR \$13.90

130 Egg INCUBATOR
130 Chick Brooder
BOTH FOR
\$13.90 Freight and Duty PAID

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$13.90 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$13.90 is for both incubator and brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time.

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO. Box 238, RACINE, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.



A General Purpose Barn

Guide Barn Plan No. 3 provides a substantial barn for the mixed farmer

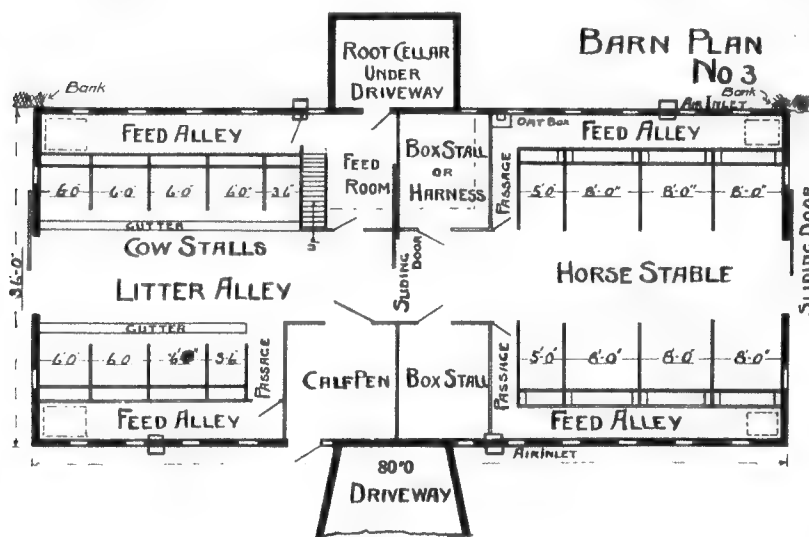
Guide Barn Plan No. 3 has been planned to provide a building such as will add a great deal to the value and appearance of any up-to-date farm and, at the same time, provide economical stabling and feed storage. This is an 80 by 36 foot bank barn. Accommodation for fourteen horses, as well as two large box stalls, and sixteen cattle, with feed room and calf pen, is arranged for. There is a clear passageway thru the barn, but the horse and cow stalls are separated by a tight partition and sliding doors. To obtain as much light as possible is essential in any barn and for this purpose either the bank can be cut away down below the level of the windows, or, if desired, can be excavated next the wall to its full height. In any case, at the ends an excavation should be made and an abutment built, as shown in the perspective, to give light thru the large windows provided and a free approach thru the end doors.

The walls can be cement or stone, and the estimate includes flooring thru-

many other ways. The ventilation shafts have been carried up straight thru the roof. This does away with any danger of choking at the elbow. The shafts are finished off with a metal cowl. The Rutherford ventilation system is used, intakes being provided when the walls are being built, taking the air from the ground level and opening inside some distance up the wall.

Silo and Root Cellar

Provision can be made for a silo in the corner of the driveway next the feed room. If located here the cutting box can be run off the barn floor and loads can be driven in, unloaded, the empty racks pass right thru and out down the other driveway. Excavation for a root cellar is made in the bank under the driveway. The walls are built up of concrete and it will be necessary to have a board wall lining inside to keep frost out. The roof of the cellar can be made by laying rafters of old railroad rails spaced about 30 inches apart, the spaces between being filled with corrugated iron and the



out with concrete as well as removable plank floors placed on the concrete in the horse stalls. A twelve-foot wall from the stable to the eaves is provided but this can be increased or lessened as desired, the only alteration which may be necessary being the widening of the gable to allow the doors to open and shut. Sliding doors for the loft entrance can be provided.

Metal siding and roofing, either corrugated iron, metal shingles, or prepared roofing can be used to advantage in barn construction. Each particular product has its several advantages and the manufacturers claim that they can successfully compete with wood construction both regarding price and in

whole covered with a mix of 1 in 6 concrete to a depth of 6 or 8 inches. This, when set and covered with earth, will make a solid roof. Of course, a manhole must be left to allow of the cellar being filled from the outside. Ventilation can be obtained by providing a transome over the door opening into the feed room.

Oat bins can be placed one on each side of the loft doors having chutes down into the stable below. The built-up driveway can be made with two concrete retaining walls, bound together with wire or iron rods, and filled in with stone or rock and earth, part of which can come from each side excavation. This barn will cost about \$2,100.

COST OF WORKING DRAWINGS

For any who desire to build this kind of barn complete working drawings have been prepared by a competent architect. These consist of ground plan, side and end elevation and section showing framing. The complete bill of materials supplied with the working drawings estimates studding at the standard 24 inches on centres. In addition there is a drawing giving details of the construction of cow and horse stalls, the root cellar, and ventilation shafts. This complete set of plans, from which any experienced carpenter can erect a barn exactly as described, can be obtained for \$1.50. Address all orders to Farm Buildings Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

To Make Guide Barn Plan No. 3 LIGHTNING-PROOF and LAST 20 or 30 YEARS

You must roof it with

"Galt" Steel Shingles

Costing \$331.00, or

"Galt" Galvanized Corrugated Iron

Costing \$354.00

Let us send you particulars of above

The Galt Art Metal Co. Limited

Corner Richard and Pine - WINNIPEG, Man.



TWO PROFITS

The price of beef is based essentially on the cost of two operations; first the breeding and raising to maturity, and second the fattening of cattle. These two operations are in great part handled separately and thus call for two profits, one for the grower and one for the feeder.

THE WESTERN CANADIAN FARMER

can secure both these profits by

Manufacturing Beef on the Farm

The Prairie Provinces are suited by nature for stock raising, the climate being favorable and feed plentiful, even in poor years. While it is possible to feed cattle without any shelter other than that afforded by a bluff during the winter, the fact remains that a much greater profit can be made when adequate shelter and protection from storms is provided.

BEEF CATTLE BARN

FREE BUILDING PLANS WITH BILLS OF MATERIAL

The booklet, Beef Cattle Barns, containing descriptions and plans of four different barns, with complete bills of material for each, written by the College of Agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan, will be a valuable help to any farmer who contemplates building a beef cattle barn. This booklet, or any of the others named below, will be sent Free on request to the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. General Purpose Barns. | 6. Piggeries and Smoke Houses. |
| 2. Dairy Barns. | 7. Poultry Houses. |
| 3. Beef Cattle Barns. | 8. Implement Sheds and Granaries. |
| 4. Horse Barns. | 9. Silos and Root Cellars. |
| 5. Sheep Barns. | 10. Farmhouses. |

SERVICE TO WOOD USERS

The British Columbia Forest Service will be glad to furnish information concerning the uses and qualities of woods to any inquirers. Write to the British Columbia Lumber Commissioner, W. H. Houston, 303 Dominion Building, Regina, or the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C.

British Columbia has a Wood for Every Use

\$400.00

Extra value represents the difference you add to the value of a Barn built to Plan 3 when the roof is covered with

MAX BRAND

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED SHEETS

EVERLASTING LIGHTNING PROOF FIRE PROOF

Made in the West from best quality flat sheets. Pressed straight and true. Full gauge and weight. Write today for free detailed estimate and full information.

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Western Canada's Largest Sheet Metal Makers

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

LINSEED OIL CAKE MEAL

In manufacturing our Linseed Oil we daily produce tons of meal. Dairymen recognize this as the superb food for all kinds of growing animals and milch cows. Now is the time to feed it for the spring months. Orders filled from 100 lbs. to carloads at \$40.00 per ton, F.O.B. Winnipeg. Cash with order.

THE CANADA PAINT CO. LTD., 112 Sutherland Ave., Winnipeg

Farmers' Market Place

POULTRY

FOR SALE—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. \$1.50 each. Eggs in season, \$1.50 per setting. Geo. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask. 1-14

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels for sale, \$1.50 each. Geo. Somerville, Medora, Man. 7-5

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS at \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00. Robert Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 8-8

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS (Regal Strain), Rose Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels and Pullets. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 8-4

BETTER THAN EVER—MY BARRED ROCK Cockerels from extra good laying strain, \$2.50 each; Pullets, \$1.50. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask. 8-4

RHODE ISLAND REDS (ROSE COMB)—Beautiful dark red cockerels for sale, bred from exhibition stock and a heavy laying strain, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. William Le Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 8-4

"BRED-TO-LAY" BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Saskatchewan University stock, fine vigorous birds, \$3 and \$5. Mrs. Boast, Rosetown, Sask. 9-2

BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE—TOMS \$3.00, hens \$3.00. All choice birds. Mrs. Haskell, Buffalo Head, Sask. 9-2

FOR SALE—PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels \$2.00 each. A. D. Zimmer, Denzil, Sask. 9-3

BARGAIN IN ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, single comb pullets. John Peterson, Wellwood, Man. 9-2

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Utility and show stock, \$3.00 up. Also one Utility Pen, 3 hens and a cockerel, \$10.00. Joseph Drury, Stoughton, Sask. 9-2

PURE BRED S.C.W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 to \$5.00. L. H. Gardiner, Broomhill, Man. 9-2

R.C.R.I. RED COCKERELS AND INDIAN Runner drakes, each \$1.50; 12 duck eggs, best strain (fawn), pen 1, \$2.00; pen 2, brown, \$1.50; 15 R.C.R.I. Red eggs, \$1.50. J. R. Lowe, Chaplin, Sask. 9-2

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR SALE at \$2.00; pullets \$1.00; hatching eggs \$1.00. Magnus Wilson, Gladstone, Man. 9-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 EACH or 3 for \$5.00, for sale. Mrs. L. W. Draper, Box 654, Moosemin, Sask. 9-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—\$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. R. A. Alexander, Haultain, Sask. 9-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS, \$5.00 A PAIR. Eggs per dozen, April, \$3.00; May, \$2.00. Carriage paid. Brook, Dilke, Sask. 10-2

BRED-TO-LAY BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3 to \$5. One Mammoth Toulouse gander \$6, and three geese \$5 each. G. R. Bateman, Waseley, Sask. 10-6

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels (farm raised) from prize winning stock. Last summer took first for cock and hen, first and second for cockerels, first for pullets. \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. J. McLaren, Basswood, Man. 10-2

BARRED ROCK EGGS—LAYING STRAIN, \$2.00 per setting (15). Express paid. Cockerels, \$2.00-\$3.00 per bird. Balmossie Farms, Hafford, Sask. 10-4

EGGS

R.C.W. WYANDOTTES—EXHIBITION PEN imported Dorcas males, \$7.50 per 24. Bred-to-Lay Ontario 216-231 egg bred males, Guild strain, \$6.00 per 24. Utility pens, high egg producers, \$3.00 per 24. Express prepaid. Mrs. Howel, Langenburg, Sask. 9-10

J. K. PENLETON, LAMONT, ALTA.—OUR hens have proven veritable egg machines this winter. We mate only our very choicest layers. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, S. C. Brown and White Leghorns, 15 eggs \$1.50. Indian Runner ducks, 10 eggs \$1.50.

FARM HELP

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT children for farm. Good accommodations. Will hire by season or year. H. L. Lamson, Rokeby, Sask. 9-2

BACHELOR FARMER WANTS HOUSEKEEPER for coming season. Reply to C. Middleton, Deepdale, Man. 9-3

WANTED—A MAN SOON AS POSSIBLE TO operate the Belbeck Farmers' Elevator, Belbeck, Sask. Must be experienced and have expert knowledge of machinery. No other applications will be considered. Address all communications to W. H. Beesley, Belbeck. 9-2

WANTED—A HIRED MAN TO DO GENERAL farm work. Good references must be given. S. B. Richardson, Thompson, Alta. 9-2

WANTED BY CANADIAN MARRIED COUPLE, (2 children), long experienced in farming, work by year with bachelor or will take charge of farm. Chas. Edwards, 386 Berry St., St. James, Man. 9-2

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

ORCHARD FARM OFFERINGS—50 SHORT- horns, including 16 good one and two-year-old bulls and several choice females; also Clydesdales and Yorkshires. J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man. 9-2

SHORTHORN BULLS AND BERKSHIRE swine for sale. Sows bred. F. Colburn, Gull Lake, Sask. 4-9

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARM LANDS

IMPROVED ¼ SECTION, STATE MISSISSIPPI, rich black soil, near town 5000. Alfalfa, corn, cotton, fruits, melons, rural telephones. Adjoining land held \$50 acre. This for \$3700 cash. L. C. Wirts, owner, Wadena, Sask. 8-4

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF GOOD farm for sale. Send description and cash price. R. G. List, Minneapolis, Minn. 8-4

IMPROVED ¼ SECTION FOR SALE IN A good wheat district, close to town. Telephone; plenty good water. A snap for the man that has some money. F. Seaney, Semans, Sask. 8-4

QUARTER SECTION IN SASKATCHEWAN—Hundred fifteen cultivated, sixteen summer-fallowed. Hundred fifty-eight can be cultivated. Twenty-five an acre, fifteen hundred down, balance crop payments, 6%. Seven miles from town. Good land. Further particulars from William Bush, Glen Ewen, Sask. 8-4

WILL EXCHANGE 12½ ACRE BEARING apple orchard with first class buildings for good wheat farm with good buildings, horses and machinery. Particulars from James Houston, Rutland, Kelowna, B.C. 10-2

FOR SALE—½ SECTION, 9 MILES FROM Brandon. Must be sold before seeding. Cheap. E. T. Hunter, R.R. No. 2, Brandon 10-2

HAY LAND FOR SALE—½ SECTION, YIELD-ing 200 to 400 tons annually. Price \$4000. Terms arranged. For particulars write Box 514, Estevan, Sask. 10-3

FOR SALE—TEN ACRE FRUIT RANCH IN choice section Vancouver Island, close to Victoria six hundred bearing trees, two acres strawberries, etc. Good house and outbuildings. Write owner, Peter McNaughton, R.M.D. No. 4, Victoria, B.C. 10-2

FOR SALE—IDEAL DAIRY FARM, RED DEER district. First class buildings. Easy terms. If wanted together with implements, etc., also livestock. Apply to J. Wernick, Gilby, Alberta 10-2

CHILLIWACK DAIRY FARM—EIGHTY ACRES, cleared, good buildings, young orchard. Good roads, close to railroad, \$200.00 per acre; easy terms. Henry Eckert, Chilliwack, B.C. 10-4

WANTED TO RENT BY LONG EXPERIENCED farmer, a good farm in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Will furnish horses and machinery and feed and seed for two-third crop, or without seed for half crop. Write at once to N. H. Montgomery, Eden, Man. 10-4

MISCELLANEOUS

SALT, SUGAR, CEMENT IN CARLOAD LOTS to farmers' associations at lowest wholesale prices direct from factories. Write us for prices. Also fence wire. McCollom Lumber & Supply Co., Merchants Bank, Winnipeg, Man. 10tf

SAFES—ALL SIZES NEW AND SECOND-hand. Safe Cabinets, Cash Registers. Low prices, easy terms. Write for catalog. Winnipeg Safe Works, Limited, 50 princess St., Winnipeg. 10tf

STEAM AND DOMESTIC COAL—SCREENED lump on cars at Tofield \$1.90 per ton. Tofield Coal Company, Limited. 38tf

WANTED FOR CASH—GRAIN GROWERS' Grain Co. shares. Drawer B, Birtle, Man. 8-4

RELIABLE INCUBATORS AT \$9.00 EACH. Write at once. The Raymond Mfg. Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 8-4

AMAZING INVENTION—ENTIRELY NEW lamp burner. Changes any coal oil lamp into powerful gas light; smokeless, odorless. Quebec agent sold 72 one day. Profit fifteen dollars. Sample, valuable proposition, postpaid 35 cents. Great White Light Co., Dpt. F, Maple, Ont. 9-4

ANYONE TO WHOM THE WAY OF SALVA-tion is not clear is invited to communicate with Evangelist, Droxford, Sask. 8-4

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES — FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY CHOICE BRED sows for sale. Bred to first prize males. Write J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 8-4

CLOVER LODGE BERKSHIRES FROM CHAM-pion boar "Alona Senator." Also Yorkshires. Booking orders for spring pigs, both sexes. White Wyandotte eggs, \$1.00 per setting. Steve C. Swift, Viking, Alta. 9-4

AM BOOKING ORDERS FOR PURE BRED Poland China pigs, March and April farrow, with good length and bone, \$10.00 each; ten weeks old. P. J. Jorgensen, Pambrum, Sask. 10-4

CATTLE

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—CHAS. ELLETT. "Sandy Lake," South Edmonton P.O., Alta.

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS — CHOICE selection in bulls, all ages, also young cows and heifers, size, quality and breeding. One Clydesdale stallion, 20 months. Prices reasonable. Freight paid. Charles Graham, Port Perry, Ontario. 2-10

FOR SALE—TWO AYRSHIRE BULLS FROM prize stock, one and two years old. Wesley Guyett, Miami, Man. 6-7

EASTERN SASK. HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' Ass'n offers well bred females; young bulls of serviceable age; some exceptionally fine mature bulls. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. B. Howell, sec.-treas., Langenburg, Sask. 6-8

FOR SALE—YOUNG HEREFORD BULLS, excellent breed ng, good type, price reasonable. H. E. Robison, Carman, Man. 7tf

TWO CHOICE ABERDEEN ANGUS BULL calves. Booking orders for improved Berkshires. C.P. or G.T. roads. Andy Anderson, Box 101, Dubuc, Sask. 8-4

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS — COWS IN calf and with calf at foot. One Clyde stallion for sale. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 8-4

FOR SALE—FIVE YEAR OLD SHORTHORN bull, excellent stock getter, also one yearling. William Grayston, Newdale, Man. 9-2

FOR SALE—PURE BRED REGISTERED HERE-ford bulls and heifers. The sire of our young stock is "Rosemark Ingleside 38th" 14689 by "Bonnie Brae 21st" 9715, who took 1st prize at London, Ont., 1913, and 1st prizes at London and Toronto 1914 in 3 year old and over class. C. J. L. Field & Sons, Moosomin, Sask. 10-4

FOR SALE—ONE CARLOAD OF COWS AND heifers, all in calf to pure bred bull. Apply to C. Irwin, Newdale, Man. 10-4

HORSES AND PONIES

U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN. —Importers and breeders of Clydesdale Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale.

I HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD SELEC-tion of farm mares and geldings. If you are in want of a load, wire or write me. Have also on hand a lot of good stallions for sale or trade. Sales every Thursday. J. W. Durno, Auctioneer, Calgary Sales Repository, 106 5th Ave. E., Calgary. 11tf

IMPORTED SUFFOLK PUNCH STALLIONS, also native three, two and year old stallions. Spencer Pearce, Ravenscrag, Sask. 6-14

McOPA FARM PERCHERON STALLIONS OF breeding age All Sold. One good weanling yet for sale. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 7-4

REGISTERED CLYDE STALLION FOR SALE, five years old, good quality. Bargain for early purchaser. J. E. Tolton, Oak Lake, Man. 8-3

FOR SALE—PURE BRED CLYDESDALE STAL-lion, 10 years old; also young stock. Apply to C. F. Colenutt, Caron, Sask. 8-4

TWO CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AT PRICES to sell, one and three years old. Apply to A. S. McAuley, McAuley, Man. 8-4

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION, COM-ing 9 years old. Have owned him six years. Leaves choice stock. Must sell this spring. E. A. Becker, Schuler P.O., Alta. 10-4

THE HAWKEYE RANCH HAVE FOR SALE—Three Percheron stallions rising two; four Percheron mares rising two. One three, one four, one five and eight older mares, all in foal to an imported horse. This is a well bred, well fed lot of horses and are priced worth the money. Your inspection invited. Geo. F. Root, Water Glen, Alberta 10-3

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION "ROYAL Ivory" (14213), rising four year old; sire "Black Ivory" (7103) Imp. First in Canadian bred class at Dominion Fair, Brandon, as yearling; champion in Canadian bred class against all ages, Brandon, 1914. Weight between 1900 and 2000. Splendid quality, good action and proved a sure foal getter. Correspondence solicited. John Nicol, Beresford, Manitoba

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED

STRAYED FROM SECTION FIVE, TWENTY-eight, eleven, west third, large dappled gray horse, seven years old, weight fifteen hundred. Dark foretop about four inches long. Twenty-five dollars reward. L. E. Jones, Dinamore, Sask. 10-4

AUCTIONEERS

W. H. ENGLISH, HARDING, MAN.—LIVE-stock Auctioneer of all breeds. Write early for dates; have a wide acquaintance among breeders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; well posted on the livestock situation.

C. E. HENRY, VERMILION, ALTA., LIVE-stock auctioneer of all breeds Farmers' sales solicited. 7-5

COL. H. A. JONES, GRADUATE OF MISSOURI Auction School. Pure bred stock sales a specialty.

R. McMULLAN, REGINA, SASK. PROVINCIAL Auctioneer. Livestock a specialty. 10-8

NURSING

PRIVATE NURSES EASILY EARN \$25 WEEK-ly. Learn without leaving home. Booklet free. Royal College of Science, Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada. 9-6

Eggs for Hatching

Last week we opened our annual spring department for "Eggs." This is two weeks earlier than last year and is a fair indication of the present demand. A prominent Manitoba poultry breeder told The Guide that 1916 demand is ahead of 1915 and that large as his stock is, it does not look as if he would be able to fill all orders.

HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY

This means that opportunity awaits any poultry breeder with good stock, to dispose at a profit his surplus breeding stock and to take advantage of the now ever-increasing demand for eggs for hatching. The active selling season will soon be on and the wise man will at once advertise his offerings so that prospective buyers will have him in mind when ordering.

A VALUABLE BOOKLET FREE

While the supply lasts a copy of The Guide's special booklet, "Making Money From Poultry" will be mailed free to anyone writing for it. This book treats of such practical subjects as "Running an Incubator," "Care of Young Chicks," "Poultry House Construction," "Fattening and Preparing Poultry For Market," "Shipping Regulations and Hints," etc. Write for your copy today before the supply is exhausted and it is too late. Address—

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG

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PATRIOTIC INVESTMENTS

A plentiful supply of "silver bullets" is one of the things which is absolutely necessary to carry the war to a successful conclusion, and there are many people who are unable to "do their bit" by personal service in the field, who can help Great Britain and her allies by supplying financial aid. There is this about it, too, that those who furnish the "silver bullets" voluntarily, that is by loans, rather than by taxation, will be well paid for them. The Canadian war loan of \$100,000,000, which was issued last November, at 97½ bears interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, which makes the net return 5.35 per cent., a very favorable rate, considering the fact that the Dominion of Canada itself is the security given.

Approximately one-half of this loan was taken up by large financial institutions, the chartered banks alone subscribing for \$25,000,000, and a portion of the bonds are now being re-sold in amounts from \$100 up by those who bought them in the first place. This offers an excellent opportunity for the investment of any sum of money in even hundreds, from one hundred dollars up into the millions, with absolute security and a good rate of interest, besides which one has the satisfaction of feeling that he is helping to supply some of the money needed to carry on the war.

War bonds can be purchased thru any reliable financial broker. The names of such firms can be secured from the advertising columns of this and other papers, and any bank manager will advise as to whether or not they are reliable. A few days ago Dominion war loan bonds were selling at 97½ and interest on the Montreal Stock Exchange, and on two days over \$500,000 worth changed hands. It is true, of course, that in buying bonds which have already been purchased from the government, one is not supplying the treasury with more money immediately, but the big financiers who are selling now in small lots are getting ready to buy big lots again when the next loan is made.

Five Year Bonds

Another opportunity for small investors will be offered shortly, the Finance Minister in his budget speech having announced that it was the intention of the government to authorize the sale of debentures from time to time in principal sums of \$100 and multiples thereof, which will be repayable five years from the date of issue. Sir Thomas White did not go into the details of this issue, or state the rate of interest which would be offered, and this information will be awaited with interest.

Another method of investing one's surplus funds so as to help finance the war is the purchase of Canadian securities held in Great Britain. One way in which Great Britain is paying for a great deal of the war supplies which she is importing from Canada, United States and other countries is by the sale of foreign securities held in Great Britain, and considerable business is being done at the present time in the sale of Canadian municipal bonds on the London Stock Exchange. These are being bought by the Canadian bond houses, thru their London agents, and sold in Canada. The rate of exchange the higher than it was, is still around \$4.80 per pound sterling, and this makes it possible to transmit money cheaply from Canada to London. The actual money, of course, does not cross the ocean. What happens is that the money of the Canadian investor is placed in the bank here to the credit of someone in London and is used to pay for munitions of war purchased in this country by the British Government.

The rate of interest on Canadian municipal bonds and the price at which they can be purchased makes the yield in the neighborhood of from 6 to 7 per cent., varying according to the financial position of the municipality by which they are issued, so that here again is an investment where profit and patriotism can go hand in hand. Any broker can supply bonds of this kind in amounts to suit small or large investors, and the advice of some reliable firm might profitably be sought by anyone contemplating such an investment.

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The Momentous Question of Color

Mention has been made in these articles on house decoration of the care that should be exercised in the selection of colors suited to the lighting of the room and the furniture, but there is another phase of color selection that is equally important—the matter of the intensity of the color, the aggressiveness of it, so to speak.

Once upon a time the writer went suite hunting, and came back fairly deafened by the greens and blues and yellows and pinks that had shouted back at her from the walls of one suite after another.

The difficulty for the amateur is to visualize the small sample of color as it will look when spread over a great expanse of wall. So when the color card is laid before her she pounces upon a nice bright bit of green or blue or pink, as the case may be, and says, without a moment's hesitation, "I'll have that." And "that," which was a gay little patch of color in a sample half an inch by an inch and a half, literally shrieks when laid onto several hundred square feet of wall space.

Taming of Boisterous Colors

Some colors, such as green, tan and pink, can be tamed successfully by mixing with white, and thus subdued make very beautiful walls, and all but the very neutral shades require this treatment. The writer would be inclined to advise the amateur against using either blue or red on walls, as they require

house and will need a substantial and dignified treatment. The woodwork downstairs should be finished thruout with a weathered finish giving a brown color with a slightly greenish cast.

As the dining room is the central feature of this house, we will begin by tinting the walls of this room with olive green softened down with white until it is a rather dark greyish green and the ceiling deep cream. The bricks in the mantle should be a warm, reddish, light brown color, and the floor stained a light brown and covered with a rich deep brown carpet.

The inner curtains should be of cream scrim or net, and the outside curtains of madras in a foliage pattern of greens and reddish browns with here and there a hint of gold.

As a proper dining room suite is the furniture most often wanting when the farmer moves from his old little house to his new big one, it should be possible to plan the furnishing of this room without regard to that which is on hand.

If the housewife is very enterprising she will order the dining suite from the factory unfinished, and have it stained with the same stain as is used on the woodwork. The furniture for this room might very well include also a couple of easy chairs, a couch and a desk, all finished to match the dining suite.

The hall and the living room, being not too well lighted, should be finished in a soft buff color, with green carpets



An Example of Furniture So Beautiful That It Is An Ornament In Itself

very skillful handling to make a successful room.

One of the most urgent matters then in the selection of a color is that it should be sufficiently soft and subdued, and not too dark in tone. Remember that color seems to gather depth and intensity as it increases in quantity.

In using the flat plain wall finishes it is necessary to take into account also the fact that on the ordinary plastered wall the effect of the color will not be softened by texture, as it would be if applied over a woven fabric such as burlap or on a rough finished plaster, which is another reason why colors should be much greyed before they are given the place of honor on our walls.

And what is true of the wall in respect of quietness of color is even more urgently the case in regard to the woodwork, which should blend very quietly and unobtrusively into the color scheme.

Green-Brown Woodwork

Coming then to the decorative scheme for House No. 7, it will needs be borne in mind that this is rather a pretentious

blending in with the dining room wall, and the same over-curtains can be used with advantage in the living room as in the dining room. A couple of big upholstered easy chairs and a couch covered with tapestry or cretonne in soft shades of rose and green and brown, with one or two pretty willow chairs and a table and bookcase stained like the woodwork would make of this a very charming room.

Buff Color Reflects the Light

The use of the same buff color as is applied to the front hall and living room will add brightness to the back bedroom, wash room and kitchen, for there is perhaps no other color, except clear yellow, which absorbs so little and reflects so much of the light that falls upon it.

Upstairs, the rooms being all well lighted, the homebuilder has a choice of grey greens and grey blues and grey itself for the rooms on the sunny side, and dull rose and cream for the north and east rooms. The woodwork should be finished in white or cream enamel.

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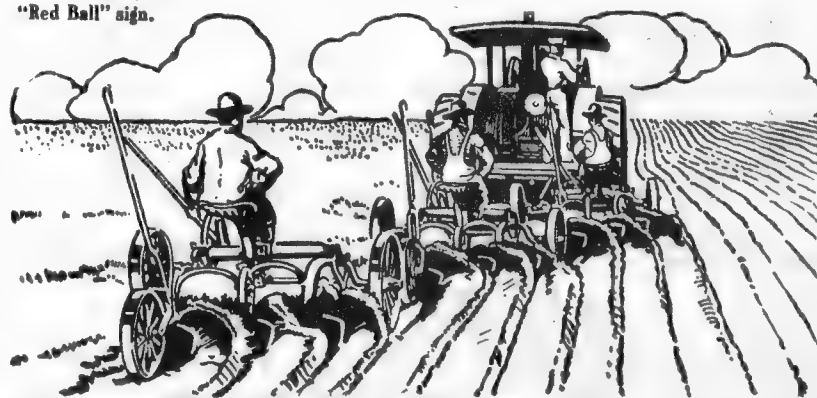
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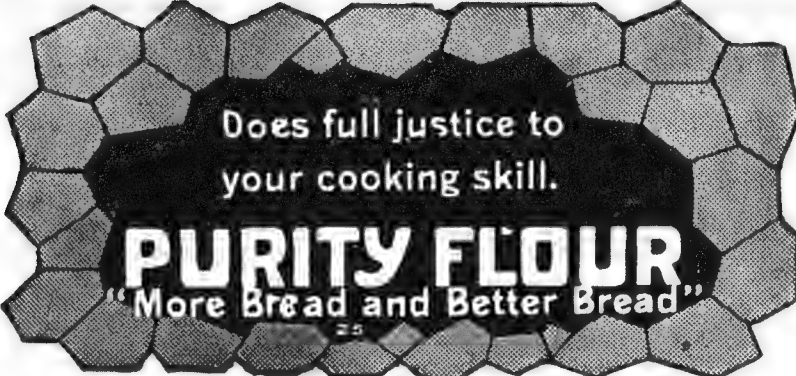
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Wearin' o' the Green; God Bless the Prince
of Wales; Rule Britannia; Garry Owen;
Men of Harlech; Dear Little Shamrock;
Blue Bells of Scotland; Red, White and
Blue; God Save the King.

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WINNIPEG

EGG-SELLING GROUPS

Farm women, in a number of southern communities in the U.S. are being encouraged by the demonstration agents to form co-operative egg-selling associations, the object of which is to secure better prices for poultry products. The members of these associations send all their eggs freshly gathered to one member, who tests and grades them carefully, packs them attractively, and sees to their shipment and sale. The product of the group is sold co-operatively, the members paying their proportion of the cost of handling and sharing in the profits. The agents representing the department and the State college help these groups by giving their members instructions in shipping by parcel post and express, in grading and testing eggs, and in choice of containers. In several of these groups the members have come to appreciate the value of a standardized product and, therefore, have agreed to raise the same breed of chickens and thus produce the same grade of egg.

The following report from Mississippi, where there are 50 co-operative egg-selling associations and two junior poultry clubs, is typical of the work in the other Southern States. An association with a packing center at Centerville has a membership of 17. A secretary-manager is paid 1½ cents per dozen to do the packing, which is done in an old school building. This club has sold more than \$500 worth of eggs at prices substantially above the local market quotations. Another association, with a packing center at Woodville, has a membership of 20. They pay their secretary-manager 2 cents per dozen. The grading and packing are done by committees of three, which serve in turn. A local railroad agent has allowed the members to use part of the depot for a packing room. The association has an electric tester and scales for weighing the eggs. Under its standard, it does not accept eggs weighing less than 2 ounces each. The first shipments were made in commercial cases, but the eggs are now packed in one-dozen cartons and shipped in the cases. This association separates fertile from infertile eggs and secures a premium for the infertile ones. They have sold 3,815 dozen at an average price of 24 cents.

IRRIGATION APPEAL DISMISSED

A decision of importance to farmers interested in irrigation projects in Western Canada was handed down recently by the Alberta Supreme Court in dismissing the appeal of Eugene Babcock against the decision by Judge Hyndman in May, 1915. Babcock, who was the purchaser of irrigable land from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company near Gleichen, Alta., claimed the right to have his contract rescinded on the ground that irrigation was of no benefit to lands in the irrigation block; that seasons were too short to grow crops successfully by means of irrigation; that irrigation delayed ripening of grain and brought alkali to the surface of the ground. Babcock's action was heard before Judge Hyndman, Calgary, in May, 1915. After the presentation of plaintiff's case, Judge Hyndman dismissed action without calling on defendants to give evidence. Plaintiff appealed to the appellate division, and the judgment just handed down, concurred in by four judges, dismisses the appeal with costs.

SO MUCH FOR HISTORY

Horace sat and gnawed his pen, concentrating a look of hatred on the blank sheet of paper before him. From his seat he could see every member of the class writing, as if for dear life, an essay on Henry VIII—their allotted task.

His pen alone was idle.

"Two minutes more!" came from the teacher. Then Horace, in desperation, seized his pen and made a bid for fame—as follows:—

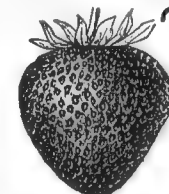
"Henry VIII was king of England, and the greatest widower as never was. He was born at a place called Anno Domino, and he had sixty wives. The first he ordered to be executed, but she was beheaded. He revoked the second and the third died; and then he married Annie Bowling, the daughter of Tom Bowling. When he died he was succeeded on the throne by his Aunt Mary. Her full name was Mary Queen of Scots, or the Lay of the Last Minstrel."

SEEDS

A SEED IS A LIVING THING. It gives birth to the young plant in the open, unsheltered ground in the early Spring when a good, husky man would not feel any too well after a night out. It has to be good, strong stuff to come through this. It has to have vim, vigor and vitality. Also grit, breeding—pedigree. The never say die spirit. Our free catalog tells more about seed of this sort.

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to stockmen and poultrymen, our 80-page illustrated booklet on feeding: how to construct a house which will accommodate 100 hens; gives dimensions, and measurements of every piece of lumber required. Deals with the common diseases of stock and poultry, and the remedies. Tells how to cure roup in four days. Contains full information about Royal Purple Stock and Poultry foods and remedies. THE W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO., LONDON, CAN.



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144 pages, 210 pictures and beautiful color plates. Tells how to succeed with poultry, describes busy Poultry Farm with 83 purebred varieties. Lowest prices on fowls, eggs, incubators, sprouters, etc. This great book only 5 cents in silver. BERRY'S POULTRY FARM, Box 61, Clarinda, Iowa.

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If you are to be successful in your chosen vocation in life, you must of necessity have good health.

No matter whether you be a Lawyer, a Physician, Tradesman or Farmer, it is good health that gives you the ability to make good.

Without good teeth you will fail miserably.

Dr. Mayo, the famous Rochester Surgeon, makes the assertion that four-fifths of all the ills of mankind are caused by poor teeth.

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are you going to select as your dentist?

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Alberta Women's Institute

Large Gathering at Edmonton Discusses Many Important Problems

Edmonton, Alta., March 2, 1916.—Two hundred and fifty intelligent, earnest women, delegates from 107 branches of the Alberta Women's Institute, gathered in Edmonton Wednesday and Thursday, March 1 and 2, on the occasion of the second annual convention of that organization which promises to be an influential factor in the upbuilding of the province. "For Home and Country" is the motto of the Women's Institute and listening to the reports from the branches, it can readily be seen that the W.I. is living up to the spirit of its motto in the fullest sense of the word. Never in the history of Alberta has a finer class of women gathered for convention purposes than the representatives of the rural communities. Never in the history of Edmonton has a more interesting convention been carried out; never anywhere has a convention been carried out in a more business-like way.

Miss Isabel Nobel, Daysland, conducted the meeting, assisted by Miss Mary McIsaac, superintendent of Women's Institutes for the province. The convention was held in the Macdonald Hotel. The session Wednesday morning was devoted to the formal opening ceremonies.

The Premier's Welcome

Hon. A. L. Sifton, premier of Alberta, welcomed the delegates to the capital. In his address he referred to the Equal Franchise Bill which that afternoon received its second reading, stating that the women of Alberta had always measured up to their opportunities and in receiving the franchise were only receiving their dues.

Mrs. A. H. Rogers, of Fort Saskatchewan, responded to the address of welcome.

His Honor Lieut.-Governor Brett gave an address in which he expressed his pleasure in speaking before an audience which represented the real foundation of the province, the farming community. The women were urged to use their influence to keep the men on the farm, especially the young men.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, complimented the Women's Institute on its steady progress. "I do not think there is any organization in connection with the department of agriculture," he said, "that will have so important an influence on the agricultural life of the province in the next ten years as departments organized by women." He claimed that conditions in the home and on the farm for which women were responsible had more to do with keeping boys and girls on the farm than any others, and appealed to the women to dignify farm life in the eyes of their children rather than to disparage it.

Fraternal Greetings

Mrs. H. M. Tory presented greetings from the Women's Canadian Club. Mrs. R. H. Knight presented the greetings of the Edmonton Local Council of Women. Mrs. Parlyby, president of the U.F.A. Women's Auxiliary, presented the greetings of that organization. "This is going to be a women's century," she said, "and the women on the farm are wakening to the wonderful opportunities which they have before them in the future." Mrs. Parlyby pointed out that as a result of the war women were coming out of their quiet homes and peaceful lives and doing deeds of heroism trying to save something out of the wreckage for the generations yet to be born. She stated that the world has never been very much changed by wars, unless geographically. One great advantage of this war, however, is going to be that women are sitting up and taking notice and thinking things out for themselves. The afternoon session was postponed until evening, in order to permit the convention to attend the legislature and hear the debate on the second reading of the Equal Franchise Bill.

Nurses for Country Districts

A paper on home nursing, given by Miss Gilmour, superintendent of the Edmonton hospitals, brought up an interesting discussion at the evening session and new interest was created by the announcement made by Miss Mary McIsaac to the effect that the government of Alberta has a plan under consideration

whereby trained nurses may be sent to remote country districts where required.

At the Thursday morning session the convention expressed its approval of this proposition and the willingness of the W.I. to co-operate in the work by the following resolution:—"Resolved, that for the conservation of life in the rural districts the government of Alberta be asked to assist the Women's Institute in establishing district nurses in the more remote country districts."

Miss Gilmour in her address dealt particularly with the care of babies and stated that it was the duty of all to fight to lessen the high percentage of infant mortality which in the large majority of cases is due to lack of proper feeding. The deplorable feature of this high rate of mortality is that it need not be if there were enlightened care of these children. Miss Gilmour urged the necessity for having emergency remedies on hand and for the inauguration of courses in first aid wherever possible. In the discussion which followed, Mrs. Parlyby spoke of the high death rate amongst infants of Alberta, which is something like 35 per cent. she stated, that it was time the women of the province took steps to remedy this. The resolution passed by the convention Thursday morning was the first step.

Miss Isabel Nobel gave an address on the organization of clubs thruout the country for the purpose of interesting the girls and women in the products of the farm and to reduce the high cost of living. She spoke particularly of canning clubs which have been successful in the States and outlined a scheme whereby similar clubs might be organized in Alberta, with a country agent to teach the best methods of growing, harvesting, canning and marketing the produce.

S. R. Hosford, of the department of extension, University of Alberta, outlined the work of that department and what they were prepared to offer to communities, clubs or individuals in the country.

The Year's Work

The report of the work of the year presented by Miss McIsaac's showed that the institutes have contributed \$5,859 to various war funds and hundreds of packages of clothing and Red Cross supplies. Much local relief work has also been done, one branch alone contributing over \$600 and others supplying food, fuel and clothing. The institutes are rapidly changing conditions in rural communities and effecting many social and moral reforms.

In the last year branch institutes have increased from 42 with a membership of 1,400 to 107 with a membership of 3,000. Institute lecturers have travelled thru the province giving lectures and conducting short courses in different branches of domestic science, and home nursing.

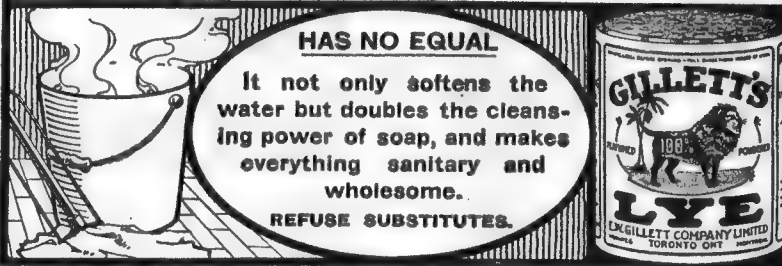
The election of officers occupied a portion of the Thursday morning session, resulting as follows: President, Miss Isabel Nobel, Daysland; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Flemming, Myrna; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Mackenzie, Nightingale; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Muldrew, Red Deer; directors, northern district, Mrs. Rogers, Fort Saskatchewan; central, Mrs. Montgomery, Wetaskiwin; southern, Mrs. Warren, Milk River.

The convention placed itself on record as expressing its appreciation of the Alberta government in its action with respect to the Equal Franchise Act, and also passed a motion to the effect that steps be taken to secure a federation in the four Western provinces of small clubs of a like order for the purpose of securing strength to carry out the work planned and to secure ideas.

Conservation in the Home

Mrs. Muldrew, principal of the Red Deer Ladies' College, gave a splendid address on conservation of women's resource. She pointed out that Canada's greatest wealth is in her men and women and that there is an economic loss not only in the death of the people, but in people working on half strength. She claimed that women in the homes do not exercise good judgment and common sense in the conservation of their resources, of time, physical and nervous forces. They lose time thru working without high ideals and Mrs. Muldrew advised them

GILLETT'S LYE



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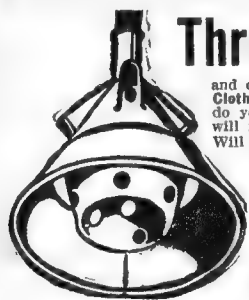
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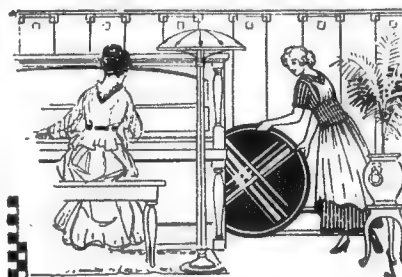
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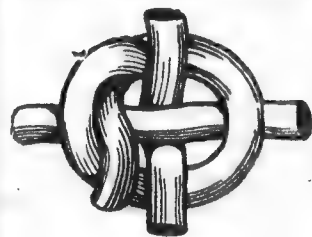
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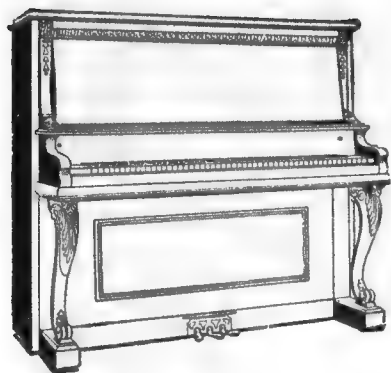
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PRIMATONE PLAYER PIANO —88-Note, with twelve rolls of music, in perfect condition. Usual price \$750. A snap	\$465
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HAINES —Louis XV. design. Regular \$550, only six months in use. Cannot be told from a new one. Taken in exchange on a \$1,000 Gourlay Angelus Player Piano. Only	\$340
GERHARD HEINTZMAN —Louis XV. design, style "Armand," in rich dark mahogany case, full new grand scale and one of the most costly pianos on our list; the lines of this design are simple and according to the latest ideas of craftsmanship, is one of the most popular of present day styles, has been less than a year in use. Taken in exchange on a Gerhard Heintzman Player Piano. Regular \$450. Sale price	\$365
GERHARD HEINTZMAN —Style "Armand" in Colonial design in most expensive style of case of beautiful figured mahogany. Has been used less than six months and cannot be told from new. Only	\$350
GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING —Very handsome cabinet Grand upright, in mahogany case, early Georgian design. This piano has only been in use a few months and cannot be told from a new one. Regular \$500. Only	\$345
ANGELUS —88-Note Player Piano, and 24 rolls of music of your own choice. Cabinet grand size in handsome mahogany case, colonial design. This instrument is up-to-date in every way, and is equipped with all modern player devices. We used it in our warehouses for demonstration purposes only. Regular \$950. Special bargain	\$650

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to get away from tradition whenever a better way of accomplishing their work presented itself. "We do not as women spend enough time over dress," Mrs. Muldrew stated and suggested that the women give thought to the matter of standardizing dress, thus saving nervous energy.

Dr. J. M. Millar, director of technical education, spoke along the lines of the rural school problems and stated that the department of education was prepared to co-operate with the rural communities in solving these problems.

Mrs. McClung Speaks

Mrs. Nellie McClung was the prominent speaker of the afternoon, her theme being "Making the Best of Ourselves." "The only way in which we can make the most of ourselves is to think the best of oneself," she said. "Happiness was recommended as the great factor in bringing out the best qualities. The only way we can make the best of ourselves is to be happy, and in order to be happy we have got to do a lot of pretending. Life was made for happiness. Let us take the pleasures of life as they come to us and not always be looking forward to the time when we will have time to enjoy things. When that time comes we will have lost the capacity for it. Mrs. H. M. E. Evans spoke of the work of the Red Cross Society, particularly the Edmonton branch.

Prof. Reynolds, president of the Manitoba Agricultural College, also spoke briefly.

Solos were sung by Miss Jessie Potter and Mrs. George Eaton of Edmonton, and Mrs. Montgomery of Wetaskiwin. The MacDonald Orchestra played several selections at each session.

At the close of the final session his Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Brett entertained the convention at the Government House, a pleasure which was thoroughly enjoyed by the visitors, who received a warm welcome and were accorded the freedom of the Government House.

PARENT-TEACHERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Within the last few months we have received many reports of interesting work done by Parent-Teacher organizations. Among these the work of four associations in a town of about three thousand people in the Far West deserves mention.

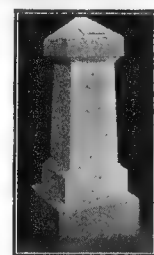
The work began just before the closing of the schools last spring, when an announcement was made in each school-room that on the following Monday, the first Monday of vacation, a Juvenile Public Market would be opened in an empty building in the center of the town. A notice was placed in each of the papers, and people were requested to patronize the market. The children were ready for this to some extent, as home gardens and school gardens had been operated during the spring months.

Stalls had been fitted up in the empty building, whose rental was paid for by several of the business men of the town. Children were asked to bring all kinds of vegetables, fruit, flowers, homemade bread, eggs, etc., and all articles of any value that they wished to sell. Every child arranged his own exhibit. A price was set on articles. The child might remain to sell his own articles or arrange with some other child to sell for him.

The results were wonderful. The market became a real business training school. Anyone under twenty years of age could enter. Many boys and girls who had no gardens at home, instead of doing nothing and playing on the street, as they would otherwise have done, went out on farms to pick berries and cherries on shares, and the fruit was taken to the market to be sold. People were glad to patronize the market, often going out of their way many blocks to buy there. The market was kept open during the entire three months' vacation.

The account of this work came from Mrs. Stacy, of Portland, Oregon, who would doubtless be glad to give further details to anyone who may wish to duplicate the work.—From the Women's Clubs Department of The Ladies' Home Journal.

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So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't alright."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "alright" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that on washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50¢ a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



The Community

Our Mennonite Neighbors

By J. S. Woodsworth, Secretary of the Social Welfare League

There are few of the districts in the newer settlements of the West that have not groups of non-English speaking settlers. Often we English speaking people are prejudiced against them simply because of our ignorance of their language, customs and ideals. From the standpoint of the community it is desirable that we should get to know one another. Suppose we begin with the Mennonites—one of our earliest groups of immigrants. The Mennonites are a religious sect that began about 1525. They are named after one of their early leaders, Menno Simons, a Hollander. They represent one of the earliest Protestant movements. The two outstanding doctrines are perhaps non-conformity and peace. In a country in which there was a state church and compulsory military service, their doctrines brought them into conflict with the authorities. They were bitterly persecuted. Some fled to the settlements which were being established by the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania. At the time of the Revolutionary war many of this group trekked to Canada and settled in Ontario. Others of the persecuted Hollanders joined their co-religionists in Prussia and afterwards emigrated to Russia. In 1783-8 the Empress Catherine II granted them lands and special exemptions. After about a century these were withdrawn.

In 1875 a large number came to Canada, settling in southern Manitoba. They were given a reserve of 720 square miles. The Canadian government guaranteed a loan of \$75,000 made to them by the Ontario Mennonites. This was repaid within twenty years. The Mennonites first settled in villages in the Russian style. Afterwards many of them moved out to their own homesteads. As another generation grew up there was a migration to Saskatchewan where more land could be obtained.

A young Mennonite, born in Manitoba and now resident in Saskatchewan, has given me the following account of the Mennonites of Saskatchewan. Where his information is inaccurate or incomplete he would welcome correction or supplemental information.

The Saskatchewan Mennonites

"The Mennonites live in colonies with centres at Rosthern, Hague, Osler, Laird, Warman, Waldheim, Hepburn, Dalmeny, Langham, Aberdeen, Quill Lake, Herbert, Morse, Chaplin, Waldeck, Wymark, and Swift Current. They may be divided into four distinct classes: (1) The Old Colonier; (2) The Berghthaler Gemeinde; (3) The Conferenz Gemeinde; (4) The Mennonite Brethren.

"The Old Colonier are the oldest type of Mennonites, and the fact that they have always lived in villages, of which there are seventeen in the vicinity of Osler, Hague and Warman, and fifteen in the vicinity of Wymark and Swift Current, makes it difficult for them to become Canadian in the full sense of the word.

"Probably no advance has been made in their manner of living since they came to Manitoba in 1874. They are a conservative, humble and religious people. They do not seek public offices, neither will they vote at an election. They firmly adhere to the church, and all matters arising among them are settled by the church. Anyone not abiding by the rules of their church is excommunicated. No member is allowed to eat with the sinner or talk to him. The law of the land is very seldom taken recourse to—only in extraordinary cases.

"The educational system of these people is very poor. There is a school in every village open during the winter months and probably a month after seeding is finished. The teachers are not teachers at all, since they have no



Rev. J. S. Woodsworth

qualifications of any kind and in many cases are not able to speak correct High German. No boy is allowed to go to school after his fourteenth year, and no girl after her twelfth. When the age of eighteen is reached they join the church in the spring of the year and they are then ready to get married. The marriage ceremony always takes place in the home of the bride and lasts sometimes for several days,

during which there is much merry-making, such as dancing and drinking. The chief virtue of these people is their contentedness. They believe that all that is worth having is theirs already.

"The Berghthaler Mennonite is not so narrow-minded as the Old Colonier. He lives on his farm and goes about his duty peacefully. If there happens to be a school in the district he sends his children to school during the winter months. The condition of these people is rapidly improving and if the right steps are taken by the authorities and by their neighbors they will soon be a good class of people. The main settlements are at Rosthern, Hague, Herbert, Morse and Waldeck.

"The Conferenz Gemeinde is made up of the newer type of Mennonites. Many have come from Kansas, Minnesota, and North and South Dakota and have settled in districts around Rosthern, Langham, Laird, Quill Lake and Herbert. They take great interest in education. Schools are found everywhere and the attendance is fair. There is a small colony north of Laird who have come direct from Germany. They are of a more refined type. In their homes they speak High German, but they have practically all acquired a fair knowledge of English. They have splendid homes, some of them fitted up with all modern conveniences, such as waterworks, electric light and telephones.

A High Standard

"The most important settlements of the Mennonite Brethren are at Dalmeny, Hepburn, Langham, Borden, Waldheim, Laird, Aberdeen and Herbert. They are similar to the Conferenz Gemeinde, except in their religious life, which is on a par with the Baptists. Immersion in baptism, and abstinence from the use of liquor, tobacco, and from dancing and such-like, are the most outstanding differences. A large number of their people come from the United States. They are perhaps the most progressive. Nearly all of these have good farms, good buildings and good stock. Telephones are found in nearly every home; quite a number of them possess automobiles.

"The community at Aberdeen consists largely of later arrivals from Russia. They made a good beginning, but went heavily in debt and now the majority of them suffer from the results. They are well educated in German and are rapidly acquiring a knowledge of English.

"On the whole the newer type of Mennonites in Saskatchewan are making much greater progress than those of the old settlements in Manitoba. This is partly due to the influence of their neighbors, partly to the government, partly to the institutions of learning such as the normal and high schools. They take a great interest in education and the many of them still wish to have some German taught in their schools, they will lose that idea in time.

"If the authorities and the people in general adopt the proper attitude towards these people and have just a little patience their efforts will, in a very short time, be crowned with success."

The Guide goes into many immigrant homes. Why should not a member of some other nationality give us some account of his people?

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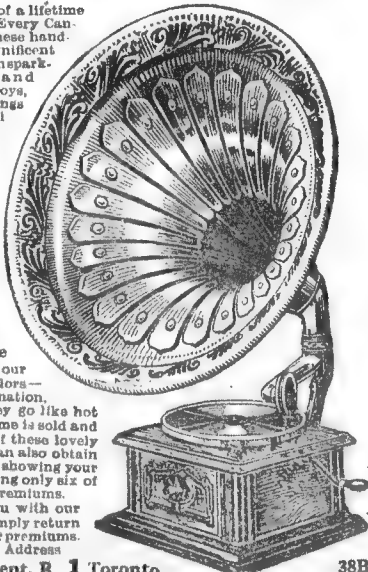
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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

EMPTY TROUBLES

Out of some sixty-three contributions in this contest only seven were correct, and the prize winner was chosen from these for the neatest work, according to age, the prize going to Edna Bond, age 9, Truax, Sask.

You would hardly believe, if I told you, how many of the mistakes were glaring ones, like leaving out a whole line, or changing a word, or mistakes in spelling, or starting a line without a capital letter. Mistakes in punctuation were common, and a great many started the lines all one under the other. Now I think you will see what I meant by saying that very few people, either children or grown-ups, can do exactly as they are told.

Those besides Edna who copied the stanza correctly were: Vivian E. Bond, Dolly Oberlin, Gertrude Moffat, Annie Girling and Keith Longeway.

Remember the Envelope

Where are your "Rememberers," as my little friend says. I thought I had said most firmly that no membership buttons would be sent out to new contributors to the last contest unless they enclosed a stamped and self-addressed envelope. It was really necessary to make this rule, and having made it it is really necessary to enforce it, so that some little people who sent quite good stories about a "Good Citizen" are going to be disappointed about getting a membership pin.

A good many also sent in stories on other subjects which were good enough to admit them to The Young Canada Club if they had but remembered to send the self-addressed and stamped envelope.

DIXIE PATTON.

MY RABBITS

One day when I was at the home of my friend, she gave me a pair of rabbits.

For some time I had them shut in a box, but after a while I let them out. They went to the granary every night. I shut them up. I was afraid they would run away or get killed. After a while I let them stay out. When winter came I fed them carrots, potatoes and cabbage, and gave them milk to drink.

One day when I went out to feed them I could only see one. The other had always come so I didn't bother looking for it, and the cats and dogs would not hurt them, but for a week it did not come, so I went to look for it, but all I could find was its front foot.

In the spring I bought another just like it. I had a hard time to catch the one I always had because it would not come out from under the granary. I made a pen for them and every month they had young ones. I gave some away and kept two myself, but some died. When they are small, just getting fur, they look like a little round ball of fur when they hunch up and lay down their ears.

I kept the young ones and gave away the old ones. Now I have fifteen young ones. They are black and white, like their mother, the fore part white and the rest black. This year I have not any vegetables for them. I guess I will have to give some away or they will eat papa's fruit trees.

BERTHA GRAHAM,
Bienfait, Sask. Age 12.

LOST IN THE BUSH

Two years ago last August my mother went to visit a friend three miles away. She intended to stay all night, but for some reason changed her mind. Just as she was coming away a thunder storm came up and she had to wait till it was over. As it made her late in starting it was getting dusk, and she took the wrong road within a mile of the house.

She went quite a piece before she found that she was wrong. She went back and tried to pick up the right road, but could not do so. She thought she would camp under a tree till daylight. Finding a nice big spruce tree she, and the two dogs that were with

her, laid down and tried to get warm, for by this time mother was wet thru and very cold. They had not been lying there long when the dogs bounded out and barked furiously. It was coyotes and they barked back at the dogs. Mother was so frightened and she climbed half-way up the tree and stayed there till daylight came. Then she got down and made her way home as quickly as possible. You can be sure we were all very much surprised to hear of her experience.

LOUISE KEEN,
Age 11 years.

THE FOXES

Once some people lived in a large painted house about half a mile from town. There were four people living in this house, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, their son John and his uncle, Jack.

They had one hundred chickens, forty geese, twenty-five ducks and seven guinea fowl. Each night they would miss a chicken. It was not the owls, for they were taken from the lowest pole that they roosted on. One morning John looked out of the window and he saw a fox carrying a nice fat chicken, so he at once went out with his gun and the dogs followed him. They tramped all day, but could not find her, so he went home.

The next day he went again to hunt the fox. At last he found her, sitting near her den watching the little ones tearing a nice fat hen to pieces. He thought it was so interesting that he would not shoot her.

Jack went the next day to hunt for her. He came to the den and the old fox was gone. The four little ones were sitting near the den watching for their mother to come back. He shot three of them, got the other one, tied it up with a chain, and then went to find the old fox.

The dogs chased her. She ran thru a herd of sheep, jumped on one's back and rode away so that the dogs could not find her scent. Jack could not find her, so he went home and never hunted for her any more. Every night the fox came and tried to get her young one free, but she could not, so she gave him some poison for she thought she would rather have him dead as he could not be with her.

They never found out what became of the fox, and they have never seen her since. Some people say she took poison and died.

EDNA McCLUER,
Clair, Sask. Age 11 years.

THE SWALLOWS' NEST

The story I am going to tell you is about a birds' nest. There was a swallows' nest in the beam of our stable. The mother bird laid four eggs in it. I looked in the nest one day and the little birds had come out of the shell. One day my brother took one little bird out. He put it on the ground and it flew away so we could not catch it, but I think the mother found it. The birds have now gone away south.

IRENE E. LEES,
Mather, Man. Age 10.

THE RABBIT AND THE DOG

Last spring our hired man was sowing oats and our dog was with him. He saw a wee little rabbit out on the land and he told the dog to go for it, but he just ran after it and played with it and wouldn't hurt it nor kill it. I saw him and went and caught it and put it in a pen and fed it all kinds of greens and gave it milk, and it soon grew into a big rabbit and was so fat and plump. I would bring it out of the pen and put it on a chair in the house and give it candy and apples. It liked sweet things as well as greens, and then I would put it back in the pen. This fall, when it was changing its color and getting white it seemed to get sick all at once, and one morning I found it dead. I was sorry, for it was a nice pet and so tame.

RUBY L. CAMERON,
Carlyle, Sask. Age 14.

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Banks that Serve the Farmer

Continued from Page 7

pened in every other town in Kansas. When my town organized a bank we had hard scraping to get \$10,000. When we got it, of course, everybody wanted to borrow money. (Laughter). Quite naturally, for that is what a bank is there for. It soon developed that certain of our citizens were paying bills with a check book, and their neighbors began to wonder how these people ever got any money that they could check against. It was soon ascertained that they had borrowed the money at the bank, so other people thought they would go down town and get some. The sorting out of the sheep from the goats began right there. Our board of directors met every Saturday. If a man wanted a loan he applied to the cashier, stating what he wanted and what kind of security he had, then the application was passed along to the directors. Every man that wanted money and did not get it began to look himself over to see what was the matter with him that his next door neighbor could pay bills with a check-book and he couldn't. Then he remembered that he had been down town two or three weeks before and tied his horse up while he played poker all night. Then he began to wonder whether any of the bank directors had seen his horse tied up there and whether anybody knew about him being at a keg party on the river. After he had thoroughly looked himself over he made up his mind that it was about time he began to improve his morals. (Laughter). After he had done that he found that he could get a small loan at the bank, and he always bore in mind that if that loan was going to be renewed he would have to keep those bank directors from seeing things that did not please them. Mind you, they did not say anything to him; they just looked at him. (Laughter).

The Case of William Jones

When this bank was started we had a man in our town named William Jones. William was one of those men that are understood to thrive by economy rather than by industry. In short, he would not work. (Laughter). William, like the rest wanted money, and he was uncertain about his financial standing. In order to find out, he approached the bank directors individually, and in each case solicited the director's vote in favor of his loan. Every director told William that he would get his vote. On the Saturday the bank directors met, and when they had adjourned, William found that his name was not on the list. So he was wroth, and went to the cashier to find out. The cashier assured him that there had been no mistake, that his application had been considered and refused. William was surprised, and he told the cashier: "Mr. Smith, individually your bank directors are the finest bank directors in the world, but collectively you are the biggest liars in the State of Kansas." (Prolonged laughter). Well, after a while, William saw that everybody else had gone to work, and he got the impulse and went to work too. It was not long before he found that he could sign a check and put it under the bank cashier's nose and get the money. Then William began to imagine that he was the man that invented this scheme of loaning money. (Laughter). Today, William is still there, driving around in an automobile. When his friends visit him he tells them of the meeting of the Farmers' Alliance and the very day of it when he suggested the idea of these little supplementary banks in order that poor men could get money, and also of the idea of straightening a man up by the "Silent treatment." (Laughter). When he dies, he expects to have placed on his tombstone this epitaph: "Here lies William Jones, the inventor of the silent treatment for inefficient farmers." (Laughter). I have told you this story to illustrate the moral effect of this banking law, and to show that it is worth your consideration from that point of view.

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I want to show you how we made our banks so that they would command the respect of the community. Here is one of the provisions that we put in: "It shall be the duty of the bank

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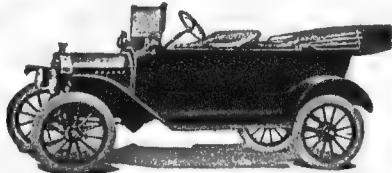
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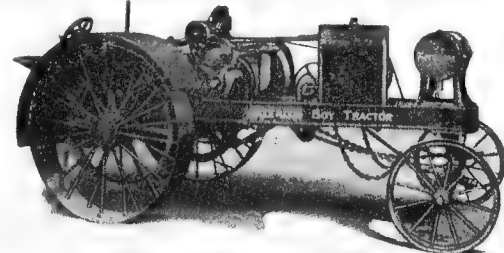
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commissioner, or either of his deputies, to inform the county attorney of the county in which the bank is located of any violation of any of the provisions of this act which constitute a misdemeanor or felony by the officers or employees of any bank, which shall come to his notice, and upon receipt of such information, the county attorney shall institute proceedings to enforce the provisions of this act."

We did not leave the responsibility on the shoulders of some poor man who had lost his money and could not carry on a suit of this kind; that is the business of the state. If the bank commissioner of the state finds that man needs to be prosecuted for a violation of the Banking Act, it is obligatory upon him to prosecute. The bank commissioner of Kansas has attended to his duties so well that he has not had to come into court for six years.

Deposits Guaranteed

There are two amendments to the law that I would like to refer to. In 1909 they passed what is called a "guarantee law," which provides that any bank by depositing \$400 or \$500 in some kind of interest bearing security, and a small sum in cash, can have its deposits guaranteed by the State. This is purely voluntary, but those banks which avail themselves of the provision have the right to put in their window this sign: "The deposits of this bank are guaranteed by the State." If you have money in such a bank and it fails, the state treasurer will immediately issue to you a certificate for the amount of your balance, whatever it is, bearing six per cent interest, and if you don't want to keep it, any bank in Kansas will jump at the chance to cash it for you. The certificate stands until the banks pay up, and whatever the bank fails to pay is paid by the state. In the beginning, the stronger banks did not desire to come into this arrangement, thinking that they would have to pay for the little banks; but the system of inspection was so rigid and the system so well established and carried on, that since Mr. Flack's failure no bank has failed in such a way that the deposits had to be made good by the state. The banks collectively had to pay \$20,000 on account of Flack's failure, but in later years, when the older and stronger banks began to see that few banks failed they saw that it was a great asset to them to pay this deposit, because many people would fear to put money into a bank where the deposits were not guaranteed. Therefore these banks concluded that they had better pay for a defaulter once in a while out of the extra interest they would receive from increased deposits, and now the banks are largely coming under the provisions of this law.

Abolishing the Receiver

Banks fail in this country too. Banking is not an exact science. If you just keep your ears open for a little while I think you will hear something. At every meeting of Parliament for several years past there have been men before Parliament asking that losses be made good, as in the case of the Farmers' Bank. Failures are a liability that you have to face, and when the affairs of a bank are placed in the hands of a receiver the expenses in one way and another pretty largely eat up the assets. Our legal friends do not take money; they just "absorb" it. (Laughter). We tried to get around that. In 1913 Kansas farmers lost their entire corn crop by drought, which put them in a very bad way. On account of this, seven Kansas banks were forced to suspend. Under our law the Bank Act gives the Bank Commissioner power to take charge of such banks and their assets and hold them for six months and see what he can do towards straightening out their difficulties. We thought it would be cheaper than putting the affairs in the hands of a receiver. Here is what happened in the cases I have mentioned:—

Courtland Farmers' and Merchants' Bank: Deposits, \$82,647. It cost the administration to reinstate the bank and put it on its feet again the sum of \$83.17. (Applause).

State Bank of Rostoria: Deposits, \$19,230. It cost \$215.80 to straighten it out.

Severy State Bank: Deposits, \$81,522; cost of readjusting, \$548.84.

Citizens' State Bank of Ellinwood: Deposits, \$116,472; expenses, \$572.02.
Beattie Bank: Deposits, \$48,882.26. Expenses, \$925.33.

Farmers' State Bank of Cedar Point: Deposits, \$83,247; expenses, \$47.

These six, and one other bank, making seven in all, cost \$2,293.16 to put on their feet again as going concerns. Their assets were sold to new corporations by assignment of the stockholders. I wonder if any concern which failed in this country for \$100,000 could be wound up for the sum that all these seven got out for? ("No").

Financing the Farmer

I would just like to read to you what was stated by the Bank Commissioner for the State, Charles M. Sawyer, in his letter of transmittal accompanying his report to the Governor, Hon. George H. Hodges, on September 1, 1914:

"In submitting this report I desire to call your particular attention to the fact that the conditions during the past year have been most unusual and trying. The principal crop—corn—was practically a total failure, and the forage crops very short. The banks were called upon to finance the purchase of \$20,000,000 worth of grain and feeds. Coming, as it did, at a time of worldwide monetary stringency, following a period of widespread expansion in business, the situation was made doubly difficult. The way the banks have met this real need without forcing undue sacrifice upon their patrons is a splendid tribute to the solidity and good management of the banks."

Twenty years ago there would have been a different story to tell. Before we got these little supplementary banks whenever we got a "burn-out" like that you would see in the columns of every newspaper in the United States that there had been a great dumping of cattle on the Kansas City market, the farmers having been burnt out and been forced to throw their cattle on to the market for what they would bring. That was the kind of bad advertising that we got, but it was the only way we could do. Farming and the cattle business must be continuous businesses if they are to be carried on successfully and profitably. Some way had to be found to tide over these times of difficulty. Did you hear anything about Kansas cattle being flooded on to the market in 1913? It was not necessary. No cattle went to the market. These 940 banks said to the farmer and cattle man: "You go on with your business and we will buy you what feed you want." That is all there was to it. The last sentence in this letter of transmittal accompanying the report is as follows:—"In conclusion I will say it is a gratifying fact that no depositor of a Kansas State bank has lost a single dollar thru the failure of a bank for the past six years."

Hundred Millions Loaned

When you can run 940 banks for six years without losing a single dollar that is as safe a banking system as any country has got. I want to show you how the banks have flourished and prospered. When the bank law was passed in 1891 it brought under its provision and supervision all the banks in the state. Now we had many little private banks and many incorporated banks, and in that day incorporated banks did not have to make a report to anybody, nor to show any assets. They paid \$2 for a charter, which charter stated that they had a certain sum of money—no one knew whether they had any money or not, and generally they had not. The result was that thru failures and corrupt practices these banks had a very bad reputation. It was generally thought that if they failed everybody lost money, but that if they succeeded then the public got "skinned." (Laughter). Whether the bank succeeded or failed the banker always came thru smiling, because generally he did not furnish anything but experience, the stockholders being "tinkered" into putting up the money. At that time there were 414 of these banks in operation, controlling \$15,000,000 in deposits. In the six years during which the fight over the Bank Act was going on the bank deposits did not increase. In October, 1891, the deposits were \$15,753,438; in March, 1897, when the

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SHRUBS FOR HEDGES

We Grow and Offer For Sale
15 of the Most Productive of
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25 lbs. for\$2.00
Choice Garden Peas, best
varieties: Telegraph, Forty-
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others.

Caragana, 6-10 inch seedlings, per 100	\$ 1.00
12-15 inch seedlings, per 100	3.00
2-2½ feet	5.00
3-4 feet, selected	15.00
Lilac, 12-18 inch, per 100	5.00
1½-2½ feet, per 100	10.00
3-4 feet	15.00
Manitoba Maple Seedlings, Per 100	\$ 1.00
2-3 feet trees	5.00

Ontario Soft Maple 3-4 feet, Per 100	\$10.00
Cottonwood Seedlings	1.00
2-3 feet	5.00
Elm, 3-5 feet	10.00
Russian Poplars, 2-3 feet	5.00
3-5 feet	10.00
Russian Laurel Willow, 2-3 feet	5.00
3-5 feet	10.00
Russian Golden Willow, 1-3 feet	3.00
5-7 feet	10.00

COLLECTION No. 1 contains 22 varieties of our Reliable Vegetable Seeds in packets and ounces. 2½ lbs. of seeds for \$1.25 prepaid.

COLLECTION No. 2—12 Packets of Reliable Flower Seeds for 25c prepaid.

FARMERS' COLLECTION No. 3 contains 1 lb. Mangel, 1 lb. Sugar Beet, 1 lb. Swede, ¼ lb. Carrot, ¼ lb. Kale and 4 lbs. Rape—8 lbs. seed for \$2.50 prepaid.

SEED POTATOES

Are likely to be very scarce

Bovee, per bushel	\$1.50
Carman No. 3, per bushel	1.50
Drier's Standard, per bushel	1.50
Kidney, per bushel	1.50
Mortgage Lifter, per bushel	1.50
Wee McGregor, per bushel	1.50
White Sunrise, per bushel	1.50
Table Talk, per bushel	1.50
Six Weeks, per bushel	1.50
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Hardest of Hardy Fruits,
Apples, Crab-Apples,
Plums, Cherries, Goose-
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Rhubarb, etc. the very fruits
that are needed for the com-
fort and health of the West-
ern prairie home.

FODDER AND FIELD SEEDS

Sorghum, a valuable fodder grass, Per 100	\$20.00
Millet, Common, Siberian, Hungarian or Japanese	6.00
Spring Tares or Vetches	8.00
Spring Rye per bushel	1.35
Field Peas	3.25
Nor-West Dent Corn	4.50
Longfellow	2.50
N. Dakota Dent	2.50
Yellow Dent	2.25
Red Cob	2.00
Rape Seed, per lb. ....	.12
Swede Turnip, per lb. ....	.30

Mangels, per lb.	\$0.30
Field Carrot, per lb.	1.00
Sugar Beet, per lb. ....	.30
Garden Peas, best varieties, per lb. ....	.15

GRASSES AND CLOVERS

Brome, No. 1, Per 100	\$14.00
No. 2	12.00
Western Rye, No. 1	12.00
No. 2	10.00
Alfalfa	28.00
Clovers, Red	26.00
Alsike	24.00
Annual Rye	12.00
Annual Crimson Clover	14.00

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law finally passed the deposits were \$15,975,501. In 1910 the deposits totalled \$102,667,400. In September, 1914, the deposits were \$113,208,207, while in March, 1915, they had reached \$128,000,000. These banks collectively have a capital of \$23,500,000, and in March, 1915, had \$103,000,000 in loans.

Loans on Livestock

In 1893 I was serving in the Kansas Legislature on the Committee on Bank Insurance when a committee of bankers and stockmen appeared before the committee and stated: "The Bank Act has taught us that cattle paper is the best security that a bank can have. The Chattel Mortgage Law prevents us from loaning money on cattle, because the law only makes it a misdemeanour to sell cattle off a place that is in the hands of the sheriff. If the Legislature will change the law and make it a felony, so that in case of a conviction the judge would have no option but to give a man a term in the penitentiary, we shall be able to loan money at seven or eight per cent." At that time the interest rate was 10 or 12 per cent. The law was changed, and last year a business of \$50,000,000 in cattle paper was done on the Kansas City Stockyards. If a farmer has feed and wants cattle to feed it to, he can go to the commission man and tell him that the stock shipper with whom he is acquainted can identify him. The commission

man will then pick him out the best bunch of cattle in the yards, add on the freight and commission charges and take a mortgage on the cattle for the whole amount. The farmer does not have to put up a dollar and no other security is required. (Applause). How would that work out in Canada? Between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains we have a sea of grass which goes to waste every year. On the other side it is impossible to find a mouthful of grass going to waste anywhere. Go as far from the railroad as you like and you will find herds of cattle there, and if you inquire you will find that they are covered by a mortgage which is registered there in the name of the bank. What is the reason? It is that the man who has got enough money of his own to carry on a business of that kind is not going to put up with the privations of cattle herding on the ranges, but the man who has got no money, but has got some "gimp" in him and wants to make money, he will go out and herd cattle. If it had not been a safe business from the bankers' and cattlemen's point of view, the business on the Kansas City Stockyards could not have grown from nothing in 1893 to \$50,000,000 in 1915. If this system had been put into force in this country at the same time, the half million horses that the Allies bought in the United States in 1914 could have been bought in Canada, while I also un-

dertake to say that the \$100,000,000 contract for beef let in Chicago in October last could have been furnished by these three prairie provinces. (Applause).

Small Banks Wanted Here

These little banks, many starting from one-man institutions, where at the start the manager was everything from janitor to president, have grown up all over the State. When our country gets dry we sprinkle the seed with a credit and it bears a hundred fold. Tens of thousands of hired hands have, thru the operation of this law, become renters; tens of thousands of renters have become land owners, and I must add that hundreds of thousands of discouraged, dispirited or inefficient farmers have been straightened up and have become good and prosperous citizens of the community. (Applause). Before the Bank Law was passed we had to steer the ship of state by dead reckoning, as the sailors say; today the ship of state is an air ship which has got above the clouds of financial doubt and disaster, and is steered by the stars. What is required is small banks which will reckon in dollars and cents and not in thousands and millions. The banker doing the farmer's business in the small town does not have to be a man who understands international finance, or foreign exchange, or the underwriting of bonds, but he must know a hundred

dollar horse from a fifty dollar horse, for that is the kind of security which he has to take. (Applause.)

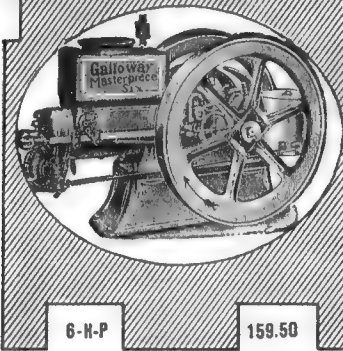
Ex-Governor Leedy, in conclusion, remarked that in making this statement on the Banking Law of Kansas from memory he might have overlooked some points and invited questions from the audience. In response to inquiries he explained that the Chattel Mortgage Law had been altered to protect the farmer from sharpers and cut down the expense. The legal particulars of a chattel mortgage were now printed on the mortgage itself, and any man with a little horse sense could describe the property and attest the mortgage which can be made and filed for the cost of one dollar. The local merchants had been greatly benefited by the Bank Act, and in regard to their banking business were exactly on the same standing as the farmer.

Reflection on Farmers

In regard to existing banks in Canada, the speaker added: "I was asked this morning what I wanted to do with the banks of Canada. I don't wish to do anything with them. They were organized to do commercial business; the law does not allow them to do business with farmers, and as long as they don't do it the only privilege that I ask is to allow us to start banks which will do business with us. (Applause). The present banking law in Canada is a re-

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Galloway Masterpiece Six Gasoline Engine

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Is supreme in power, simplicity and design. Built for long, hard, continuous service. Built in our own factory, and sold direct, cutting out the middleman's profit. Read these Superior Features:—

LARGE BORE—LONG STROKE and heavy weight means power that is horsepower. An engine that will "stand up" year in and year out—a lifetime of satisfaction.

VALVES IN THE HEAD mean great power for gasoline consumed, economy, simplicity and modern design like the highest priced motor cars.

BUILT-IN MAGNETO at small extra charge, means throwing batteries away. Starts easy, winter or summer. A fat, hot spark at a quarter turn of the fly-wheel.

HERCULES CYLINDER HEAD cannot blow off. Arching makes it strongest engine head ever designed. Water cooled head and valve stems. Big intake and exhaust valves.

MASTERPIECE IGNITER insures sparking and firing of charge in coldest weather. No spark

Positively the best engine for the money ever offered. It is built for long, hard, continuous service. Built in our own factory, and sold direct, cutting out the middleman's profit. Read these Superior Features:—

ECONOMY CARBURETOR with special cold weather valve for easy starting. Also gets great power from small amount of gasoline. Our own invention. Exclusively used on Masterpiece Engines.

NO OVERHEATING because of giant water pot and larger cooling surfaces. Water will not boil. Cylinders frost-proof.

PERFECTED OILING of all bearings. Elevated grease cups. Positive piston lubrication. Adjustable bearings.

IMPROVED FUEL FEED means no fooling with pumps or pressure tanks. All working parts turned to 1-1000 of an inch. Extra large fly-wheels mean smoothness in running. Big new book tells all about it. Write for one today.

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Half Freight Rates now in Force

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Orders filled on day of receipt, subject to stock unsold.
Wire or write:—

ANGUS MACKAY FARM SEED CO.
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Fifteen Second-hand Farm and Heavy Wagons, 30 sets good New and Second-hand Farm Harness, One Pair Chestnut Show Ponies (12 and 13 hands high, 6 and 7 years old, thoroughly broken double, single and to the saddle), One Brown Saddle Mare.

Our Market is the Horse Centre for the Western Provinces. It is a Home for both Buyer and Seller. We handle more good horses than any one firm in Western Canada. Whether you want one horse or a carload, we can satisfy you and save you money. We hitch and show any horse. Special attention given to carload shipments. We load and attend to shipping all horses for our customers.

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100 to 150 Head always on hand to select from. Also WAGONS, HARNESS, BLANKETS, Etc., always on Sale.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

lection upon the integrity of every Canadian farmer and upon his business. In effect, the law of Canada says, "Either the farmer is too disreputable or his business is too precarious for it to be safe to allow the banks to loan the deposits of the people to him." If they will put the dealers of this country upon the same basis, I will not complain, but I do complain when the farmer has to turn the title of his property over to a dealer in order to make it a valuable asset. The banks should not object to the farmer finding a bank which will loan money to him when they won't."

Ex-Governor Leedy was accorded the thanks of the convention by a standing vote of the delegates. The convention also passed a resolution asking the government to change the bank law so as to enable the banks to loan money to farmers on the security of livestock.

The resolution was immediately forwarded by wire to the Finance Minister at Ottawa, and within two weeks he introduced an amendment to the Bank Act permitting banks to loan on the security of livestock.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

imposed an additional burden on the people of \$75,000,000, or a total increase of about 70 per cent. during the past three years. The government, he said, was committed to a policy of high taxation and restricted markets. The natural development of such a policy had been in the direction of largely increased expenditure. The government since they took office, he said, has doubled the interest charge against the Dominion of Canada, and that after allowance has been made for war account. It is proposed to ask for a war appropriation of \$250,000,000 for the coming year. This would bring the interest charges up to \$25,000,000 per annum. But the minister, said Mr. Oliver, proposes to add to the taxation of the people of Canada not \$25,000,000, but \$75,000,000, or \$25,000,000 per annum. of continuing the war until the end of next year, and \$50,000,000 on account of expenditures of the government on civil account during the four years of administration.

Mr. Oliver objected to the increase in the duty on apples. It was proposed, he said, to make the farmers of the prairie West responsible for the profits on an investment of \$20,000,000 in the apple producing industry of British Columbia—and 30,000 acres in British Columbia are occupied by orchard lands. Just imagine, he said, laying the three prairie provinces under direct tribute for the benefit of 30,000 acres in British Columbia. Mr. Oliver thought that this new duty was absolutely uncalled for. The total imports of apples into Canada in 1915 from the United States were 269,000 barrels, valued at \$648,000; the duty was \$107,000, and the new duty on that valuation would be \$242,000, or an increase of \$135,000. He thought if the fruit growers in Canada cannot stand the competition of that quantity of apples they are not growing fruit in the right way or in the right place.

Hon. Arthur Meighen, who said the

last words for the government on behalf of the budget, insisted that everything was going as well, or even better than might have been expected. Despite a great war that is absorbing the energies of about one-sixth of the manhood and the financial resources of the country, to the extent perhaps of one-third, Canada continues to prosper. The trade of the country has reached the total of \$1,200,000,000, which is about \$200,000,000 in excess of the highest record of any year gone by. As for unemployment, there never was less in the history of Canada, and every man can get fair wages. Mr. Meighen failed to see any dark feature in connection with the financial situation. During the fifteen years the Laurier government was in power, he said, they had an average deficit of \$5,436,314 of ordinary and capital expenditure over revenue. On the contrary, up to the time when the war began the present administration had an average surplus of revenue of \$1,348,400.

Mr. Meighen warmly defended the increased duty on apples. He said that if the British Columbia producers, as a result of this duty, were able to put their industry on its feet, it will be a good thing for the country. The protection first given to them, he said, was not enough, and as in the case of the grape growers it was proposed to add a little more. Mr. Meighen argued that when the general increase of seven and a half per cent. is taken into consider-

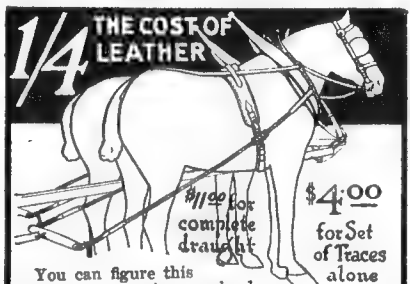
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You can figure this up on your spring overhaul of heavy work harness. GRIFFITH'S Giant Rope Traces stand between you and the big jump in leather—and they are stronger. Your complete draught at \$11! It's like finding \$10 or \$12. Giant Traces at \$4! Complete with malleable ends and electric-weld heel chains, and all charges paid (\$4.50 west of Fort William).

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Have your dealer show you these outfits. If he hasn't any in stock, write us. But make sure you get them. Mention this paper and we will send you a list of other money savers. G. L. GRIFFITH & SON, " Waterloo St., Stratford.

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Anyone interested in raising and selling pure-bred poultry should have the above booklet, which has been prepared by The Guide. A copy will be sent free on application. Write for yours today. Address:

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Every Hyslop Bicycle is sold with the understanding that if owner is not satisfied after using bicycle 10 days it can be returned and money will be promptly refunded.

DO NOT BUY a Bicycle, Sun dries, Tires or Sporting Goods until you receive our latest literature and special money-saving proposition.

TWO CENTS is all it will cost to send us a postal, and we will mail Free, postpaid, a handsome Art Folder showing our complete line of bicycles in large size natural colors; also catalogue of Sun dries, Tires and Sporting Goods. Do not wait. Write today.

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Thursday, March 14th, at 12:30 Sharp

At Wm. Stuckey's Ranch, Sec. 14, T. 21, R. 1, W. 5, 2½ miles south and west of De Winton, at Stormont School, 1 mile north of Sandstone. Having received instructions the undersigned will sell the following

14 REGISTERED SHORTHORN COWS

Red and Roans, 4 to 6 years old, supposed to be in calf, or calf at foot

8 REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS. Rising 2 years old.

6 REGISTERED SHORTHORN HEIFERS. Rising 2 years old.

10 SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS. Rising 1 year old.

Eligible but not yet Registered, but papers guaranteed to purchasers.

1 REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL. Rising 6 years old.

The above stock are a choice lot, possessing good individuality and are in first class condition.

There will also be sold a number of HORSES, HOGS AND POULTRY.

TERMS CASH

Arrangements may be made by reliable parties for short credit on day of sale.

FREE LUNCH PROVIDED

Parties attending this sale by train will be met at De Winton by rigs. Train from Calgary at C.P.R. 8.05 in the morning.

R. A. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer, Calgary

PHONE M. 4868

335 8TH AVENUE WEST

It will be noticed that this is the sale originally advertised for Dec. 17th last.

ation, the average increase in the duty on a barrel of apples is twenty-five cents. The cost to the average family would not be more than seventy-five cents or one dollar a year. "What an awful calamity for the western farmer" he added.

"One more burden, that is all," remarked Mr. Turriff.

Mr. Meighen replied at some length to a charge made by J. G. Turriff that the nickel production of Canada is really controlled by the Krupps. Mr. Turriff had said that the government that would not prevent the exportation of nickel to the United States would be standing in with the Huns, because the Krupp people are big owners of the International Nickel Company. Mr. Meighen said that correspondence had been laid on the table showing that after the outbreak of the war an arrangement was entered into between the government of Canada and the International Nickel Company, with the approval of the government of Great Britain by which it was made certain that Canadian nickel would not reach Germany. Mr. Meighen declared that the government of Great Britain is with the Canadian government on this nickel policy. They have approved of every step taken as being in the best interests of the Empire.

W. F. Maclean, of South York, who spoke later in the evening, was not convinced by the arguments of the solicitor-general in regard to the government's policy as to the nickel industry. He said that he was not disposed to place much reliance on the statements made by the International Nickel Company. It is on record, he said, as doing its best to centralize the production of refined nickel in the United States instead of this country. It actually succeeded in inducing the congress of the United States to put a duty on pure nickel coming into that country. Mr. Maclean thought it highly important that the nickel industry should be nationalized, more particularly in view of the uncertain position of the United States in regard to the war.

To Save Spoiling Grain

On Tuesday Hon. J. D. Reid, acting minister of railways, introduced the amendment to the Railway Act, which has for its object the facilitating of the transportation of grain. Mr. Reid said: "This is a bill which the chairman of the Railway Commission has requested me to introduce, and which he recommends to the consideration of the house. It is applicable particularly to the western provinces. We had a very large crop in the West last year, and in certain portions of the country the railway lines are having a great deal of difficulty in moving it. Along some branch lines large quantities of grain are still lying in the fields, and the railways are unable to move it before the spring comes. A great deal of it will be damaged unless some prompt action is taken. This bill empowers the Railway Commission to order any railway

company on whose lines grain is located to use its equipment to rush that grain to the nearest elevator, and then to order another railway company to take the grain from the elevator to Fort William. The commission may thus use two railway systems to insure the early removal of the grain. At present the one railway has to take it from the point where it may happen to be, in Alberta or Saskatchewan, all the way down to Lake Superior, whereas the equipment of the company is not sufficient to enable it to take all the grain before the spring. Compelling one railway to use its equipment for the short haul to the nearest elevator, and the other railway to take it from the elevator to Lake Superior, will very much expedite the removal of the grain from the fields where it is now exposed to weather conditions. This, it is expected, will greatly help the farmers of the West."

Grain Congestion Acute

On Wednesday evening Dr. Reid asked for a suspension of the rules of the house in order that the bill might be at once rushed thru committee and third reading stages so that the Senate could deal with it at once. The urgency of the situation was such, he said, that every day lost was important. The acting minister read a long letter from Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of the railway board, giving reasons why it should be enacted. The letter stated that the grain commission reports congestion on the following C.P.R. lines: Outlook branch, north of Moose Jaw; Empress branch; Vanguard branch; south of Lethbridge; also complaints as to congestion on the Weyburn-Shaunavon branch. On the Canadian Northern Railway congestion was reported from the Goose Lake district; Moose Jaw-Gravelburg branch; Saskatoon to Regina. Outside of Manitoba every Canadian Northern point has grain which could be moved the letter stated.

Sir Henry Drayton particularly emphasized the conditions of the farmers in the Goose Lake district, where there are over 13,000,000 bushels of grain which cannot be moved. He thought it should be possible to increase the movement on this and other lines by proper co-operation between the C.N.R. and the G.T.P. He said that the grain should move at the present thru rates without additional expense to the farmers. Sir Henry stated that the bill was a radical departure from the joint traffic requirements railway companies are now subjected to, but the urgency of the situation made it necessary to take some such steps. The bill did not meet with any opposition. Mr. Buchanan, of Medicine Hat, suggested that a quantity of the grain might be stored in the government elevator at Calgary. He said that the farmers of the Goose Lake country who have their grain stored in temporary quarters are suffering, and some exceptional effort would have to be made to get it out of the country. After Hon. George P. Graham

Hatching Eggs-BONNIE BRAES-Baby Chicks

Alberta's Leading Stock and Poultry Farm

Alberta's Best Producing Strains of

BRED-TO-LAY AND EXHIBITION STOCK

Barred, White and Buff Rocks; White and Buff Wyandottes; White and Buff Orpingtons; Single and Rose Comb Reds; Brown Leghorns; Indian Runner and Mammoth Pekin Ducks; Toulouse Geese and Bronze Turkeys.

My birds are better than ever, farm raised, and strong and vigorous. I have not sold any females this season and have selected the best of my breeding pens from one thousand hens. Included are my 1915 winners and trap-nest egg record females, 200-221 eggs. Every pullet on my farm is trap-nested, no guess-work; 336 trap nests are used. If you want to produce egg layers, eggs from my bred-to-lay pens will do it. White Wyandottes, pen No. 6, are 221 egg hens. Hens of pen No. 1 are daughters of pen No. 6. The trap-nest egg record of 10 pullets, Dec. 1st to 31st: Band No. 1 laid 25 eggs; No. 4, 24; No. 14, 24; No. 54, 24; No. 7, 22; No. 23, 21; No. 6, 21; No. 9, 21; No. 56, 20; and No. 53, 20. Total for month, 222 eggs. These were sold for \$10.50. Cost of feed \$1.25, and profit, \$9.25.

I can spare a few more cockerels closely related to these females. These cockerels are from hens with egg records of from 175 to 221.

My pens are now mated up and I am booking orders for eggs and baby chicks from these champion matings. Order early to avoid disappointment. Write me your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

ALLAN R. GILLIES

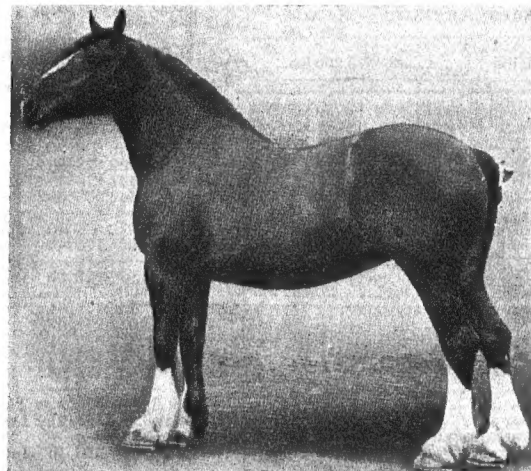
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BONNIE BRAES

ALBERTA

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200 Pedigree 200 Clydesdales DIRECT SUPPLY



Sally of Burnbrae, Imp. 13528. Imported by us.
Grand Champion Guelph Winter Fair.
Sold to W. H. Moncell, Fletcher, Kent Co., Ont.

200 PEDIGREE CLYDESDALE Fillies and Mares, 2 to 6 years old up to a good size, thick set and quality, mares mostly all in foal. We also have a number of choice Clydesdale Stallions.

Owing to handling large numbers we can sell at prices that will astound you. During March and April we will be shipping to different points throughout the West. We shall not be attending any of the Winter Fairs in Western Canada this year.

To reliable intending purchasers: We will send you a filly or pair of mares or a stallion on approbation at our own risk and expense. Terms to suit at Ontario rates of interest. Address communications to—

W. J. McCALLUM

BRAMPTON, ONT.

or

CECIL HOTEL, BRANDON, MAN.

Bankers: Union Bank of Canada, Brandon, Man.

had given his support to the bill, it was given third reading and before the end of the week was rushed thru the Senate.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$6,594.28
Chas. Lafleur, Jr., Norbery, Sask.	3.00
"Friends, Woodrow"	2.00
Mahlon Watson, Provost, Alta.	10.00
Mrs. A. T. Patterson, Newdale, Man.	2.50
Mrs. McQueen, Wawota, Sask.	1.00
Alex Sinclair, Port Alberni, B.C.	3.50
Dennis and Maynard Frank	1.00
A. Crowe, Aldina, Sask.	10.00
John Fairley, Aldina, Sask.	2.00
F. G. Crowe, Aldina, Sask.	10.00
Owen Pullman, Lavenham, Man.	5.00
Con de Loet, Benson, Sask.	5.00
John H. Frey, Acadia Valley, Alta.	10.00
R. Ludlow and Sons, Assiniboia, Sask.	20.00
A. Tooth, Elm, Man.	50.00
Total	\$6,729.28

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$1,322.05
Proceeds of dance given by Elm Bank boys and girls	20.00
Total	\$1,342.05

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I enclose herewith the Honorary Treasurer's receipt for \$537.05, representing various sums contributed to the Red Cross Society, and already, by your kindness, acknowledged thru the columns of The Grain Growers' Guide.

On behalf of our executive committee I desire to express our cordial thanks for the substantial amount received. We appreciate very warmly the generous and general support which the Red Cross Society is receiving, no less among the country people than from the residents of our large cities. Faithfully yours,

JAS. W. ROBERTSON.

Get rid of the scrub sire, no matter if he has a pedigree a mile long.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, March 4, 1916)

Wheat—Monday and Tuesday of this week saw a continuation of the break in wheat prices. On Monday May wheat closed 5½c. lower than the previous close, and Tuesday's low point was 2c lower than Monday's close. However there was a reaction on Tuesday when prices recovered several cents, closing 6½c. above the low point. During the rest of the week there were no decided bearish or bullish features, and Saturday's close on May wheat was ½c below the close of the previous week. Railway congestion and embargoes continue. In fact the transportation difficulties seem to offset, in a large measure, the bearish influence of statistics.

Oats—The oat market has not had any wide fluctuations during the week, and prices appear to be affected similarly to the wheat. The demand is good for cash oats, and buyers will likely show a preference for choice oats, which appear to be scarcest.

Barley—Barley was practically ignored, and prices show a big decline in two weeks. It seems to be altogether a question of ocean tonnage. There is good demand in the old country, but practically all space is chartered for wheat, so that for the present business in barley is at a standstill.

Flax—Flax prices remained quite steady, showing a gain of 1½c on May futures for the week, with no wide fluctuations.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	May	July
February 29.....	111½	111½
March 1.....	109½	109½
March 2.....	109½	109½
March 3.....	112½	112½
March 4.....	111½	111½
March 5.....	114½	114½
Week Ago.....	107½	107½
Year Ago.....	147½	147½
Oats—		
February 29.....	41½	41½
March 1.....	41½	41½
March 2.....	40½	40½
March 3.....	41½	41½
March 4.....	41½	41½
March 5.....	42½	42½
Week Ago.....	40½	39½
Year Ago.....	63½	63½
Flax—		
February 29.....	206½	207½
March 1.....	207½	210
March 2.....	207½	208½
March 3.....	207½	208½
March 4.....	208½	209
March 5.....	209½	210
Week Ago.....	204	205½
Year Ago.....	166½	159

GRAIN IN INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATORS
For the week ending Wednesday, March 1, grain movement in the interior terminal elevators was as follows:—

Elev.	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Calgary	Wheat	9,459.00	6,304.00	16,016.00
"	Oats	20,640.00	5,293.00	98,629.00
"	Barley			5,667.00
"	Mix'd Grain	86,450 lbs.		142,200 lbs.
Saskatoon	Wheat	149,495.40	68,455.40	1,426,502.00
"	Oats	469,491.26	81,211.16	388,280.10
"	Barley	26,421.15	2,634.34	23,786.29
"	Flax			32,730.21

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, March 4)	
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	\$1.19½
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	1.20½
No. 1 hard wheat, 3 cars	1.20½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.15½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.16½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.17½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.16½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.17½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.18½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.14½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.15½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.16½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.14½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.15½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.16½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.12½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.13½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.14½

No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.13½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.07½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.08½
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	1.09½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.08½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.09½
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	1.10½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.09½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.10½
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	1.11½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.07½
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.08½
No. 4 wheat, 3 cars	1.09½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.07½
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.08½
No. 4 wheat, 3 cars	1.09½
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	1.12½
No. 2 durum wheat, 2 cars	1.13½
No. 2 durum wheat, 3 cars	1.14½
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	1.12½
No. 2 durum wheat, 2 cars	1.13½
No. 2 durum wheat, 3 cars	1.14½
No. 4 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.07½
No. 4 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	1.08½
No. 4 hard winter wheat, 3 cars	1.09½
No. 4 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.07½
No. 4 hard winter wheat, 2 cars	1.08½
No. 4 hard winter wheat, 3 cars	1.09½
Sample grade mixed corn, 1 car, dirty	56
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	55
Sample grade yellow corn, 1 car	55
No. 4 white oats, 3 cars	39
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	40½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	38½
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	38½
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	39½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	64
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	63½
No. 4 barley, 1 car	64½
Sample barley, 1 car	61
Sample barley, 1 car	64
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	62½
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	62
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	63½
Sample barley, 1 car	61½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	64½
No. 4 barley, 1 car	64
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.33
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.31½
No. 1 flax, 1 car, arrive	2.32
No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.28½

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, March 3, 1916.—	
1916 Wheat	
This Year	Last Year
1 hard	75,723.20
1 Nor.	10,962,067.10
2 Nor.	4,696,600.20
3 Nor.	3,202,525.30
No. 4	1,487,816.30
Others	2,547,963.50
This week 22,972,696.40	This week 5,496,214.20
Last week 21,995,776.40	Last week 4,915,628.10
Increase	976,920.00
Oats	
1 C.W.	285,177.04
2 C.W.	4,078,219.07
3 C.W.	1,973,985.01
Ex. 1 Fd.	593,698.19
Others	1,689,458.06
This week 8,620,538.03	This week 2,373,140.15
Last week 8,552,181.21	Last week 2,192,114.28
Increase	68,356.16
Barley	
1 C.W.	2,575.20
2 C.W.	603,780.01
3 C.W.	478,155.24
Ex. 1 Fd.	253,068.00
Others	1,035,561.04
This week 2,373,140.15	This week 2,373,140.15
Last week 2,192,114.28	Last week 2,192,114.28
Increase	181,025.23

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from February 29 to March 6 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Ref.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	Ref.
Feb. 29	109½	107	105	101½	101½	99½	97½	39½	37½	37½	35½	34½	60	55	50	50	201½	198½	..	..
Mar. 1	108½	105½	103½	99½	99½	97½	95½	39½	37½	37½	35½	34½	60	55	50	50	204	201	..	..
2	108½	105½	103½	100½	91	84	..	38	36½	36½	35½	34½	60	55	50	50	202½	199½	..	..
3	111	108	106	103½	94	87	..	39	37½	37½	35½	34½	60	55	53	53	202½	199½	..	..
4	110	107	105	102½	93	86	..	39	37½	37½	35½	34½	60	55	50	50	204	201	..	..
5	113	110	108	105	96	89½	..	40	38	38	36½	35	60	55	50	50	205	202	..	..
Week ago	105½	102½	100½	97	..	..	..	37½	35½	35½	34½	33½	60	55	50	50	199½	196½	..	..
Year ago	144½	143	140½	135½	131	127	122	61½	58½	58½	57½	56½	..	..	..	..	162½	159½	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Mar. 6	Year Ago	Toronto Mar. 2	Calgary Mar. 3	Chicago Mar. 4	St. Paul Mar. 4	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg March 6	Year Ago	Calgary Feb. 25	Saskatoon Feb. 26	Regina Feb. 26	Brandon March 4
Cattle	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	Butter (per b.)						
Choice steers	7.25-7.50	7.00-7.25	7.85-8.25	7.00-7.25	7.10-8.25	7.00-8.75	Fancy dairy	24c-26c	25c	32½c-35c	25c	28c	27c
Best butcher steers and heifers	7.25-7.50	7.00-7.25	7.05-7.85	6.25-6.75	7.10-8.25	6.00-8.00	No. 1 dairy	24c-25c	21c	30c	25c	26c	26c
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	6.50-7.00	6.50-6.75	7.10-7.60	6.25-6.85	6.50-7.25	6.50-7.25	Good round lots	17c-19c	22c	25c	20c	23c	25c
Best fat cows	6.75-6.00	6.25-6.50	6.25-6.85	5.75-6.25	6.45-8.45	4.25-7.00	Eggs (per doz.)						
Medium cows	5.00-5.25	5.25-5.75	5.50-6.85	4.50-5.75	5.65-7.70	4.25-7.00	Subject to candling	25c-27c	25c	52½c-55c	35c	36c	28c
Common cows	4.00-4.50	4.25-4.75	5.10-5.75	4.50-5.75	5.65-7.70	4.25-7.00	New laid	25c-27c	25c	52½c-55c	40c	45c	32c
Choice heifers	6.00-6.50	6.50-7.00	7.30-7.60	5.50-6.50	6.50-7.70	4.25-7.00	Potatoes						
Best bulls	5.00-5.50	5.25-6.00	6.25-7.00	4.75-5.50	6.50-7.70	4.25-7.00	In sacks, per bushel, new	75c-85c	55c-60c	70c	75c	70c	90c
Common and medium bulls	4.75-5.00	4.50-5.00	5.75-6.25	4.75-5.50	6.50-7.70	4.25-7.00	Milk and Cream						
Best feeding steers	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.85	5.75-6.25	6.50-7.70	4.25-7.00	Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	40c	35c	35c-37c	35c-40c	35c	35c
Best stocker steers	5.75-6.00	5.50-6.00	6.00-6.50	5.75-6.25	6.50-7.70	4.25-7.00	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	36c	31c	30c-34c	30c-34c	32c	32c
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$80	\$60-\$70	\$80-\$100	\$75-\$85	..	..	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.50	\$2.25	58c per lb. of butter-fat	65c per lb. of butter-fat	65c	\$2.50
Common milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$50	..	\$55-\$80	..	..	Dressed Poultry						
Hogs							Spring chickens	17c	16c	20c-23c	20c	22c	20c
Choice hogs	\$9.25	\$7.25	\$9.65-\$9.80	\$9.30	\$8.70-\$9.20	\$8.85	Fowl	13c-14c	12½c	17c-19c	14c-18c	17c-18c	16c
Heavy sows	\$8.75-\$9.25	\$5.50	..	..	..	..	Ducks	15c	15c	18c-20c	14c-18c	18c	..
Stags	\$4.50	\$4.75	..	..	..	..	Geese	15c	12½c	18c-20c	18c	18c	..
Sheep and Lambs							Turkeys	19c	18c	23c-25c	22c-25c	22c	20c
Choice lambs	\$8.00-\$8.5	\$7.00-\$7.50	10.50-12.50	\$8.00-\$8.5	\$9.60-11.40	\$5.50-10.50	Hay (per ton)						
Best killing sheep	\$7.00-\$7.50	\$6.00-\$6.50	\$9.00-\$9.50	\$7.00	\$8.20-\$8.50	\$5.50	No. 1 Red Top	\$14	\$14	..	..	\$18	..
							No. 1 Upland	\$12	\$12	\$9	\$10-\$12	\$13	\$12
							No. 1 Timothy	\$16	\$16	\$14	\$12	..	..
							No. 1 Midland	\$11	\$10-\$	..	\$9-\$10	..	..

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, March 4, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.10½	\$1.18½
2 Nor. wheat	1.07½	1.14½
3 Nor. wheat	1.05½	1.11½
3 white oats	37½	40½
Barley	60-60	60-67
Flax, No. 1	2.04	2.34½
Futures—		
May wheat	1.11½	1.13½
July wheat	1.11½	1.12½

stock holds firm, as an export outlet continues for that class in the can. What is wanted on the market is buyers for these unfinished steers and heifers who will take them to the country again. American feeders might find a suitable buying market here next week. This week the stocker and feeder trade was on the dull side.

The calf trade was firm, receipts being meagre. Sheep and lambs were steady, as quoted below, and the outlook is for steady conditions next week for better grades. Swine was firm at \$10 to \$10.15 off cars, at \$9.65 to \$9.80 fed and watered, and at \$9.30 to \$9.45 f.o.b. country points.

Calgary, March 3.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd. reports last week's Alberta stockyards receipts were 781 horses, 395 cattle, 1,267 hogs and 20 sheep. This week's receipts were 537 horses, 556 cattle, 2,599 hogs and 59 sheep. This week a year ago, 254 horses, 489 cattle and 6,277 hogs.

Outward Shipments—15 cars of cattle to New Westminster, 1 mixed car to Vancouver, 14 cars of hogs to Toronto, 6 cars to Winnipeg and 3 to New Westminster.

Cattle and Hogs—The fat cattle market continued steady with \$7.25 offering for choice grain fed steers. Stocker cattle were hardly obtainable altho in much demand. The hog market advanced from \$8.90 Tuesday and \$9.30 was obtainable for all Friday's hogs and \$9.35 for hogs without thru billing advantages. Price for top cattle this week a year ago was \$7.00 and for choice hogs \$7.00.

Sheep—Top yearling wethers and lambs, \$8.00 to \$8.50; ewes, \$7.00.

Winnipeg, March 6.—Receipts at the Union stockyards for the past week have been as follows: Cattle, 481; calves, 25; and hogs, 8,928.

There has been a light supply of cattle during the past week, but buyers have not shown any disposition to increase prices to any extent. Best steers sell well at steady prices from \$7.25 to \$7.50, but not many are coming. The majority of the offerings have been of a quality which sells at \$6.50 to \$7, with the choice heifers at \$6 to \$6.50. Milkers and springers are in good demand. Stockers are being selected for and sell at from \$5.75 to \$6. Veals are scarce, best selling at from \$5.75 to \$6.

Hog receipts have been light all week, but prices have been a little unsettled. Most of the week top hogs fetched \$9.25, but any increase in offerings would be sufficient to lower the market 10 to 15 cents. Saturday market finished from \$9.15 to \$9.35. The outlook is unsettled.

Sheep and lambs are noticeable only by their absence, but quotations on this class of stock are: Best sheep \$7 to \$7.50, with choice lambs \$8 to \$8.50.

Country Produce

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note: Prices quoted are all f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter—There is little change in the produce market as far as country shipments of butter are concerned. The demand is very slow and prices remain the same as last week as follows: Fancy dairy 24 to 26 cents per pound, No. 1 dairy 24 to 25 cents per pound, and good round lots 17 to 19 cents per pound.

Eggs—The milder weather has no doubt been responsible for the largely increased egg supplies which are being received by dealers from Manitoba points. Due to this fact, prices dealers are offering are considerably lower this week. New laid eggs are worth 25 to 27 cents per dozen this week.

Potatoes—The potato situation has not materially changed since last week. There seem to be plenty of potatoes that will be available as soon as weather conditions moderate. Dealers are offering for potatoes this week 75 to 85 cents.

Milk and Cream—The supply of cream from the country is increasing to some extent and this is responsible largely for the reduction of one cent per pound of butterfat in sour cream prices.



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the Vet., the Store – all those whose
knowledge help and Friendship are
essential to the social and business life of your farm.

Do you measure distance by miles or moments?

Do you live on a "lonely" farm—or in the social center of your neighborhood?

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They have helped their wives toward greater happiness and their sons toward greater contentment on the farm. And lastly—they have helped us with a fascinating book called "How the Telephone helps the Farmer."

Any book on any subject written by such men and women whose experience is behind their words, would be worth your reading. On this vital question their statements have the weight of gospel and the fascination of fiction.

We ask you to send for a copy. It will cost you nothing—obligate you to nothing. It will, we think, open your eyes to possibilities of profit and pleasure you will not want to overlook.

So mail the coupon to-day.

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